HE REGRETS IT.

STILL THE CONSTITUTION HAD IT.

Colonel Newcomb Speaks On the Briarian Combination—The Question Brought to the Attention of Others High in Place—The Cincinnati Southern.

OLD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 16.—A special from Louisville says that a combination has been formed between the Louisville and Nashville and Georgia Central railroad to last for five years. This will give the Louisville and Nashville control of every port on the south Atlantic coast except Brunswick, Ga. At Savannah the railroad will connect with lines of steamers to New York and Liverpool, and it is intended to compete with northern trunk lines in carrying freights from western cities to New York. Through bills of lading will be issued to all points. Several thousand men are working in the Louisville and Nashville company's shops on rolling stock, and Mr. Wadley, of the Georgia Central, is now in New York purchasing steamships for his line.

WHAT VICE-PRESIDENT NEWCOMB SAYS.

Louisville Commercial.

A Commercial representative called at the residence of Vice-President Newcomb last night, and finding him at home, the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Newcomb, can you give me any additional facts which are not conveyed in the article published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION?" asked the Commercial man.

"The article is substantially correct," replied Mr. Newcomb, "but I regret its announcement at this juncture."

"Will this combination involve any change in the relation between the Georgia Central and Louisville and Nashville road?"

"Nothing further than that which would result from a closer or more intimate alliance and entire harmony of interests between the roads. Each road will preserve its integrity unimpaired in regard to its local business. All through traffic originating from this section and carried over the Georgia Central lines will be operated as one system."

"What about the revolution in freight business, and the proposed new route?"

"Traffic will be revolutionized, and as regards the freight line, it is a shorter and more direct route from Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville to New York and Liverpool, and a route which can be operated more cheaply, than is the route by rail to Savannah, and thence to New York and Liverpool by steamer. The whole south will not only be benefited, but it must at once recognize the fact that such a consolidation will be to its interest. The south wants cheap food, which must come from the west, and will come by this road. Then a great railroad system such as this will draw business from other channels, and will build up business in every section of the south. The true course for a railroad to pursue is to haul more cars and fuller ones. Long trains carried full in one direction, must be carried full in the opposite direction. Local interests will also, and should be, carefully looked after and not be sacrificed to through business. We look for and we intend to have such an increase that our traffic will bear some proportion to that carried by northern roads."

"What effect, if any, will this alliance have in regard to the rumor that Colonel E W. Cole is to be made president of the Nashville and Chattanooga road?" asked the reporter.

"This alliance," replied Mr. Newcomb, "will have no significance whatever in regard to that matter."

Mr Newcomb then said that he had nothing more to say; that his statement explained everything in brief, and that he was sorry he had no further intelligence to communicate at present in regard to the matter.

DR. STANDIFORD.

A reporter went in search of Dr. Standiford yesterday, but that gentleman was nowhere to be found.

THE NEWS IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The dispatch from Atlanta published in yesterday's Enquirer, giving an account of "the last grand scoop" by the Louisville and Nashville company, has excited much comment among railroad men in Cincinnati, and it is the opinion of those who are familiar with the matter that, if the combination, as stated in the telegram, exists, it would be based upon a full recognition of the rights and interests of the Georgia railroads, which, in proportion to the amount of the property they may put into the pool, will exercise a voice in its management. This is regarded as a good omen for Cincinnati and the settlement of her difficulties with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, as it is supposed that the Louisville and Nashville road and the city of Louisville will be allowed to dictate terms to the entire state of Georgia and the Carolinas, and the immense railroad interests represented by the two Georgia railroads that are said to be scooped. These new elements introduced into the Louisville and Nashville combination are powerful and conservative, and will rather give tone to the counsels of the new organization than accept dictation in the interest of any particular locality. The interests of Cincinnati and her Southern railroad are not considered as being placed in jeopardy by this combination.

WHAT COLONEL COLE DID NOT SAY.

Nashville American.

An American reporter called upon Colonel Cole last evening and asked him whether himself and Messrs. Brown and Wadley had entered into any combination with the management of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad with reference to a through line from Louisville to Savannah. Colonel Cole said, warily, that he could only state that no papers had been presented or sent to him for his signature. And this was all the interviewer could pump out of him. In fact, the colonel was as dry as an old well in midsummer, as far as news was concerned.

GENERAL ALEXANDER INTERVIEWED.

The Augusta Evening News of the 12th states that a representative of that paper visited General E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia railroad, in reference to the arrangement entered into by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Georgia railroad and the Central road, and gives the following as the result of the interview:

"General Alexander considers this arrangement the best result possible, although he has never had any fears for the Georgia railroad during the whole trouble, even when it was so generally thought that the Central would monopolize in through freights by means of the Cole lease. By means of the present tripartite contract business will be free for all the roads—each one working for its own interests, and of course lending aid to the others.

"The Louisville and Nashville will bring its immense and increasing western business into our home channels to the seaboard, and the Georgia and Central railroads uniting in their efforts to bring New York and eastern freights round by means of the western connections. This of course strengthens the Green Line policy of the Georgia road, and has the same effect with the Central, giving to this road a Green Line tendency.

"The State road as a part of the western line, agrees to this arrangement, as it gets plenty of business and promise of not building the Georgia Western. The Nashville and Chattanooga of course is a part of the line, under the direction of the Louisville and Nashville, and it is thought that Colonel Cole will even be agreeable

"General Alexander stated that this arrangement would go into immediate effect, and that the plan, when proposed to his board of directors last Tuesday, met their full approval, and resulted in the agreement that he should sign the contract for the Georgia road.

"As to exports General Alexander could not say much as yet. Each port would work for itself, and while Savannah would do all it could, the experiments at Port Royal would be continued with energy and perseverance that promised abundant and ultimate success some time in the future, but until these ship rates, which are now cheaper than ever at New York, can be reduced at southern ports, neither Port Royal, Charleston or Savannah can hope to do much export business."

The Cincinnati Southern.

Cincinnati Gazette, 14th.

The long pending negotiations between H. G. Huston & Co., the contractors, and the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway have at last been concluded, and work looking to the speedy opening of the road for through business has been vigorously begun. The trustees have accepted the completed portion of the road, and Messrs. Huston & Co. have agreed to finish the work of construction under the direction of the trustees, receiving from the licensees the right to run trains over the road for that purpose. Yesterday Mr. Woodward, the superintendant of the Cincinnati railroad company, went down the track for the purpose of appointing section men and assigning them their work, and it is expected that within a few days the company will be prepared to run regular trains through to Chattanooga, under an amendment to their license granted by the trustees. The only drawback then to the operation of the road will be the poverty of terminal improvements here.

The general committee in charge of the preparations for the inaugural excursion over the Cincinnati Southern railroad met yesterday afternoon at the Burnet house. The members present were Messrs. Krohn, Glenn, Davis, Dickerson, Hooker, Kinsey, Harper, Taylor and Colonel Weir in the chair. Mr. J. F. Blackburn acted as secretary. It was stated that authorities of the railroad were unable to fix a time when they would be ready to bring the visitors to this city, and that it would require at least twenty days after the road was turned over by the contractor before a date could be fixed. Considerable discussion followed on the subject of the banquet, resulting finally in the adoption of the following offered by Mr. Hooker:

Resolved, That the entertainment committee be requested to submit to the general committee proposals for a banquet of 1,500 to 2,000 plates, said proposals to include the furnishing of all tables, chairs, table ware, service, rent of music hall, and all incidentals, and to include the serving of wine, should that be furnished by the committee, the executive committee to submit separate proposals for wine.

A debate upon the subject of invitations terminated with a resolution from Mr. Taylor that the policy of the committee in respect to this matter be strictly adhered to. Mr. Hooker offered as a substitute that the matter of invitations be left in the hands of the authorities of the southern railroads. Mr. Kinsey thereupon moved that the subject be laid on the table, and this was agreed to.

Adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Chattanooga Times.

Freight trains will probably begin leaving Cincinnati to-morrow. For a few days the freight trains will move on no regular schedule, but by telegraphic orders. The regular schedule will be arranged about the last of the week, and at the same time passenger trains will be put on. We understand that it will be the plan of the C. S. company to have a passenger train leave Cincinnati early in the morning (about 6 or 7 o'clock) and arrive here about 9 o'clock p.m. The train will leave Chattanooga about 4 a.m. and reach Cincinati at 6 p.m. There will be for the present only one train a day each way. During the summer more trains will be put on, sufficient for the demands of the traffic, and a special fast through train will then make 461 run in ten hours between the termini of the road.

Minor Matters.

—Louisville Post and News: Lost, strayed or stolen—The Cincinnati Southern railroad.

—Louisville Post and News; Cole, Wadley and Newcomb are now in hearty accord. Cole will no longer "sulk in his tent."

—Louisville Commercial: Louisville is gratified. Nashville is satisfied, St. Louis and Chicago are disturbed and we will probably for some time to come hear what Cincinnati thinks about it.

—Louisville Courier-Journal: The consummation of plans intelligently conceived and intelligently executed, whereby the somewhat disjointed southern railroad system has been united under one powerful, aggressive, far-reaching, liberal and wealthy management, is worthy of all admiration. There has been a transfusion of fresh, healthful, leaping, vivifying blood into every vein and artery of that hitherto faltering system.

—Cincinnati Enquirer: Let us suppose Cincinnati to be an individual, an individual with a fortune of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which the Cincinnati Southern is about one-fifteenth part. This vast wealth is substantial. It is in real estate. The owner of this road says: "I did not build this road for speculative purposes. I did not build it to run upon the market It is my road. I have no partners to please and no stockholders clamoring for dividends. I propose to use this road to increase my trade, my commerce, and thus add to the value of my vast property. I can bring freight and passengers hundreds of miles without charge, if I choose, and if I think I could thus add to the value of my great property, or make compensating additions to my commerce. No competing railroad can injure me, and there is no competing railroad which I cannot ruin. I, individually, own the shortest railroad line between two converging railroad systems covering five thousand miles of railroad. I do not ask for terms; I make terms. I can make the stock of some of these roads valueless. I am not alarmed at the reports of combinations against me. I can make splendid profits out of my road without asking a dollar for the transportation of passengers or freight. By means of this road I can easily increase my fortune of $250,000,000 at the rate of 1 per cent a year, and that is a handsome dividend, even if I were to make my railroad a free bridge more than three hundred miles in length, between Chattanooga and Cincinnati." This is essentially the attitude of the Cincinnati southern railroad amid all the rumors of combinations, etc., against it.

The Severe Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—A dispatch from Victoria states that the recent severe weather in British Columbia, was so fatal in its effects on stock and feed prospects that unless there is an early marked change for the better the colony will be largely dependent for meat on Oregon and California for at least three years to come.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—Tidings of severe losses by the rise of streams in Ohio and Kentucky have been received. The Ohio river rose seventeen feet here on Saturday. Frankfort, Ky., was in the dark Saturday night, all gas works being under water. The Southern railroad was considerably damaged at Somerset, by the change in Munfordville, Ky., proper, from overflow of the Green river amounts to $10,000. Mills, dwellings and railroads have been swept away along Green river and in the neighborhood.

Zamacona's Chances.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Advices from the City of Mexico, under date of February 4 say, Senor Zamacona's presidential chance is improving. The Monitor and the Siglo, two leading journals of the republic favor him. A large number of people still hope the political complications will compel President Diaz to hold over preferring this course to the anarchy. A sensational accusation has been put in circulation against General Gonzaloz, a leading candidate for president and at present commander of the largest force of government troops in the republic. He is charged with the intention to separate Sinoia, Sonora and several other islands from the Mexican union and erect a confederacy to be called the Republic of Sierra Madere.

DeLesseps's Canal.

NEW YORK, February 16—A Herald special dated February 14.—Says the engineers employed by M. Ferdinand DeLesseps in the task of surveying the site of the proposed canal and estimated probable cost of it to-day issued their report. They unanimously favor a level canal, and estimate the cost 843,000,000 francs. M. DeLesseps will now publish a circular inviting American subscriptions to the value of half of that amount. The work is to occupy eight years in accomplishment. Tolls are calculated at 15 francs per ton.

Death of Rev. F. M. Kennedy.

MACON, GA., February 16.—Rev. F. M. Kennedy, D.D., editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, a pominent citizen of this city, died Sunday morning from a stroke of apoplexy. Aged 47 years.

LATE ARMY GOSSIP

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, on temporary duty at McPherson barracks, has been granted permission to remove his quarters into the city.

THE late General George Sykes will be remembered as the Major Sykes, who commanded a battalion of regulars at the first battle of Bull Run.

COLONEL R. B. AYRES, of the Second artillery, and brevet major-general, has recently been married to Miss Juliet Opie Hopkins, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, of Mobile, Alabama.

CAPTAIN J. SCOTT PAYNE, of the Fifth cavalry, brother-in-law of Captain W. P. Norman, of this city, and who fought so bravely with Major Thornburg, is on a visit to Washington, D. C.

THERE have been five vacancies made by death and resignations in the army during the past week. Two lieutenancies, one captaincy, one majority and one colonel's commission.

MAJOR JOHN A. LARCY, of Sussex, who has been stopping at the Markham house in this city, was adjutant-general on the staff of General Isaac V. D. Reeve, United States army, during the war.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GEORGE P. JACQUETT, United States army, recently stationed at McPherson barracks, is now on duty at Barrancas barracks, Pensacola, Florida, where a portion of the Fifth artillery are in garrison.

MAJOR MARCUS A. RENO, of the Seventh cavalry, who is to be allowed to resign in disgrace, was a gallant officer in the late war, and became a brevet brigadier-general. He graduated from West Point academy in 1857, and first served in the Pesgoonis.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, a captain in the First infantry, who was brought from the western frontier to the insane asylum at Washington, D. C., is dead. He was a Virginian, and was appointed to the army from civil life, after meritorious service as a volunteer officer in the late war.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1880. NO. 205.

THE UNSIGNED DEED.

INDIGNATION OF SOUTH GEORGIA.

The Failure of the Macon and Brunswick Project Censured—An Interview With Mr. Bacon and a Brunswick Delegation—The Governor's Absence.

Colonel A. O. Bacon, speaker of the house of representatives, is in the city attending the supreme court. We called to see him yesterday at the Markham, and probed him to find out how seriously wounded his part of the state was over the failure of the Macon and Brunswick sale. Colonel Bacon has been speaker of the house several times and is the best authority we can find on the intention and feeling of our legislature. We asked Colonel Bacon the pointed question: "What was thought in Macon of the failure of the sale?"

He replied: "Why, sir, it was like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky. The day before we had learned that the requirements of the act had all been complied with by the purchasers, and that nothing remained to be executed but a few formalities about which there was no doubt or difficulty. There was a considerable amount of plain swearing the next morning when THE CONSTITUTION told the result of the matter."

"Well, what do you think of the refusal of the governor to sign the deed which was demanded?"

"I don't know what may have been the terms of that particular deed, but I think it would have been right for the governor to have given the purchasers a proper warranty deed to the property. The governor is supported in his construction of his powers under the act by very high legal authority, but I think it very unfortunate that he should have held to such view of it. It is impossible to frame a statute in words which are not liable to more than one construction, and therefore I think a plain, reasonable, common-sense construction should have controlled rather than one which is technical. The fundamental principle in the construction of a statute is to ascertain the will of the law-makers. What they intended, that is the law. Now I don't believe there was a single member of the legislature who intended when he voted for this act that the purchaser should only receive a quit claim deed to the property. I certainly had no such intention, and I have yet to see a senator or representative who had."

"If the recollection of other legislators is to the same effect it would then seem to be conclusive as to the proper construction of the act?"

"No, that cannot be said; because the proper construction of a statute cannot be determined by taking the testimony of the legislators as to their intention. But there are several rules recognized by the courts by which such intention can be ascertained. One of the most common of these is that the law makers intended that which was reasonable. The reasonable construction of this statute is that it was intended that the purchaser should get warranty deed. It would have been unreasonable in the extreme for the legislature to have intended and expected that the purchasers would pay over a million of dollars for a quit claim deed to the road. Every one must know that if such intention had been expressed in the act, it would have effectually driven off every bidder from the sale: and I don't think there is anything in the act which under a proper construction indicates directly or by implication any such intention. Such an idea never entered the minds of the legislature or of the people, and the best evidence of it is found in the fact that the governor did not point it out when everybody completely by surprise. The state claims to have a perfect title to the property, and it was intended to convey a perfect title to the purchaser. It seems to me that a refusal to give a warranty title implies a want of confidence in the title of the state which is not warranted by the facts of the case."

"What do you say as to the $600,000 second mortgage bonds. Don't you recognize any danger there?"

"No I do not—the road was sold under the first mortgage some years ago, and failed at the sale to bring half what was due on that mortgage. It is unable to see how any lien can still remain in favor of the second mortgage, even if that were otherwise. I doubt if the second mortgage bonds would be binding on the road. They were not all issued to third parties, but the former owners of the road had the bonds executed and divided between themselves. It can be easily shown that, at the time of the sale of the road, over $500,000 of these bonds were still in their possession."

"Under all the circumstances then, what would you say is the best thing to be done?"

"That's a delicate question to answer where the responsibility rests on the governor. But as a matter of opinion, holding the views I do as to the propriety of giving a waranty deed, I should say the best thing still would be to sign such a deed. The limitation of thirty days was upon the purchasers that they should do certain things within that time. I see nothing in the act which would prevent the governor from executing the deed after the expiration of that time, if he is satisfied the purchasers have made proper compliance within the specified time."

"What do you think of the proposition to call an extra session of the legislature?"

"If it was necessary I should say call it, as great public interests are at stake. But I do not think it necessary to put the state to an extra expense of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars to accomplish what can be done by the simple signature of the governor, a signature which I think he now has authority to make. The failure in this matter is a great public calamity. The Brunswick road with the extensions authorized by the act furnish the only means now in sight of releasing the whole state from the grip of the most gigantic and growing monopoly. The people are dazzled with the ideas of the great traffic to flow through the channels of these far-reaching combinations. They do not reflect that they are in violation of law, nor do they realize the evils which they threaten. Capital properly employed is a great blessing to the country; but these great combinations of capital reaching up into the thirty millions, will make a despotism which cannot be easily overthrown, for it will control the politics and the courts of the state. This seems to be already much the case in Pennsylvania. I read some time since that a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives rose and said, 'Mr. Speaker, the Central railroad had no further business to bring before the house, he would move an adjournment."

A DELEGATION FROM BRUNSWICK.

After talking with Colonel Bacon, we went to the Kimball to see if we could find any further information. There we found a regular delegation from Brunswick and along the line of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, who had come to the city to see Governor Colquitt, Judge M. L. Mershon, and Mr. C. P. Goodyear from Brunswick, and Mr. A. G. McArthur and Mr. S. A. Hall, representing people along the line of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

From Judge Mershon and Mr. Goodyear we learn that the people of Brunswick were startled on the morning of the 13th on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Couper to Mr. Goodyear, stating that there was a "hitch in making deeds—no lease or sale."

"It startled our people," said Judge Mershon, "like a thunderbolt. We had been led to believe," he continued, "from what we had heard on the 12th that our fondest hopes would be realized, and everybody rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy termination of our long troubles. When they found this sudden and unexpected failure they were stunned by the blow."

"What do they say about Governor Colquitt's refusal to sign the deed?" "They are not at all satisfied with it," said Mr. Goodyear. "Many of them are quite indignant and some make very intemperate utterances over the defeat by a technicality of the policy of competition across our state from our ports to the northwest, which has been fought for earnestly for the past forty years. The governor would have been triumphantly vindicated by our people if he had given any warrantee to the property."

"Yes," said Judge Mershon, "the people of Camden, Glynn, Wayne, Liberty, Pierce, Ware, Coffee, Clinch, Berrien, Irwin, Dougherty, Appling, Telfair, Wilcox, Tattnall, Dodge, Pulaski, McIntosh, Dooly, Sumter, Twiggs, Bibb, Jones and Jasper, are aroused, and consider the commercial liberties of the people of Georgia imperilled. They believe that if this opportunity is lost the death knell will be sounded to the policy of competition in transportation in Georgia."

These views were indorsed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. McArthur said that the people were very much grieved over the failure of the lease. "We anticipated no trouble," he said, 'about a warrantee of the title. It is beneath the dignity of the state of Georgia to be dealing in doubtful titles. If the act is defective the people in every county along the line want an extra session of the legislature to rectify the errors, and such steps taken as will surely carry out the desires of our people. The policy of competition across our state to our seaports, indorsed as it was by four-fifths of the last legislature must be carried out."

Mr. Goodyear said that another cause that had to some extent aroused the people was the new combination between the Central and the Louisville and Nashville, which, he said, was like a giant compared to a liliputian, when we consider the monopoly of the Central when the act was passed, and what it will be when this combination commences to work. Our people, said he, are in earnest about this matter, and if is wrong to carry out the policy of the lease act, we demand an extra session of the legislature to prevent this failure, which would be a great public calamity. Judge Mershon agreed with Mr. Goodyear about the extra session, as did Messrs Hall and McArthur.

From every source we can hear that the greatest dissatisfaction exists in southern and central Georgia over the failure of the lease. Governor Colquitt has gone to New York. He left on Saturday night, and it is thought here that he has gone on matters connected with the Macon and Brunswick.

Renewing Negotiations.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Governor Colquitt is here. He is conferring with parties from New York. He will go there if necessary. He is aiming to remove the apprehensions concerning the $600,000 bonds so as to remove the obstacles which have been in the way of the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. If this is effected all the difficulty regarding the lease now or hereafter will be removed.

C. H. W.

The Macon and Brunswick Deed.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Permit us the privilege of correcting through your columns an error which appeared in the issue of 13th inst., in the report of the sale of the Macon and Brunswick road.

This error occurs in the paragraph wherein you say: "It is proper to state that the Georgia members of the company acquiesce in the opinion that the governor now pursued and recognized that he could make no warrantee, and that the deed would be safe without it, etc."

So far from this being correct, we affirm that whilst, through our eagerness to close the transaction, we consented to the amendment to the deed suggested by the governor during previously interrogations, in every particular with all requirements of the act as regards securities and payments in money, never admitted, nor intimated, nor "recognized" that the governor "could make no warrantee," on the contrary urging him by every argument in our power to give us such warrantee title, stating to him furthermore that in our negotiations with the New York parties we had assured them that the governor would warrant and defend the title to the road, and that without such assurances to them by us on our part, we could never have obtained their co-operation.

We believe that we were fully justified in so assuring them, from representations made at the lease and sale of the road in Macon, and from the recital of the act itself wherein it is stated that the road is "owned" by the state of Georgia, and never doubted for a moment but that a warrantee deed was meant, and so gave our assurances, this being the usual form in business where the owner is fully satisfied as to his title.

The magnitude of the transaction, measured not only by the purchase of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, but by the immense further outlay of money required to make the necessary extensions of line contemplated by the act, would seem a good reason on the part of our northern friends for caution, and the necessity for a clear title. Respectfully,

GEORGE H. HAZLEHURST,
A. J. LANE,
J. M. CUMMER,
"Georgia members of the committee."

Newspaper Opinion.

Macon Telegraph.

A telegram received at this office from Brunswick says the people there are greatly excited over the failure of the Macon and Brunswick railroad sale. Its mayor and council have addressed a telegram to the governor urging him to reconsider his late action and sign the required warranty deed to the road. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting also has been held and a special committee of citizens appointed to proceed to Atlanta and confer with Governor Colquitt upon the subject. This action is doubtless predicated upon the generally received opinion that as the parties to whom the road was bid off did come squarely up to every requirement of the law, within the prescribed thirty days, and it has been the state that frustrated the final consummation of the sale, therefore it is competent for the latter to renew negotiations and if she sees fit the bargain and sale that has been agreed upon. It is not surprising that Brunswick should be greatly disappointed. The success of the project which was so nearly inaugurated was of the very highest importance to her future welfare, and would have redounded greatly also to the benefit of our own city, and middle and southern Georgia.

Savannah News.

We believed the lease would fail in the next place, because it was very evident that whoever did buy it would buy with it a legion of law suits and endless litigation. First, the constitutionality of the law itself was a question of sufficient grave doubt to enable any one who so desired to make up a very interesting case in the courts. The provisions of the law which prohibited certain persons from bidding for the lease of state property when it was put up for sale was, of itself, a clear violation of the equal rights guaranteed to every citizen of this state by the constitution. Second, both Messrs. Paine and Bullock and Kimball, who confess that, in their opinion, the $600,000 of bonds is a just lien upon the property, will decline to take the lease, which, in its present shape, may be considered as practically null. The legislature, at its next session, may attempt to revive the subject and frame a new law regarding the lease. Until then, however, we can safely consider the whole matter as settled.

The Cigar Men.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—The leading cigar manufacturers in this city have united in ignoring the employes not to hold membership in the cigar makers union. This action will lock out about 1,000 who are members of the union.

SUNDAY ABROAD.

IT is stated that the pope will to-day issue an encyclical letter condemnatory of divorces.

THE London News owns that the Southwark election was unmistakably a liberal defeat. The Times says the return of a conservative from Southwark is a heavy blow for the opposition. The government is justified in regarding the battle so keenly fought a vote of confidence more decided and unmistakable than that of Liverpool.

THE Standard says that on the appointment of Sir A T. Galt as Canadian resident minister at London, the Canadian government will retain Mr. Annan as chief emigrant agent for the London work in order to afford every facility for emigration during the prevalence of the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom.

A RAILWAY train in Andalusia bound for Madrid conveying the government treasure chest, under charge of five gendarmes, was stopped Sunday by sixteen brigands between Alcazar and Arganasilla. Marshal Serrano, who happened to be a passenger on the train, took charge of the gendarmes and fired on the bandits, who fled. One of the gendarmes was wounded.

CHARLES SPURGEON, the eminent Baptist divine, preaching at the Metropolitan tabernacle, yesterday for the first time since his return from Mentone Italy, said that England's rulers were making bloody wars and oppressing nations; that they were blasphemous and consider themselves with the reflection: "We are a great people, and, by jingo, we will do what we like; it will all come right in the end." But, he should remember that pride went before a fall; the proudest and haughtiest of men and nations would yet be brought low. God's judgments, when they did come, would be terrible, even unto destruction.

THE POOR PONCAS

WRESTED FROM THEIR NATIVE HEATH

An Indian Agent Tells the Story of How the Poncas Were Importuned into Giving Up Their Lands—Inveigled to the Indian Territory—Their Destitution.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Senator Kirkwood's special committee investigating the causes and method of the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation in Dakota to the Indian territory had before them Saturday E. C. Kemble, an ex-army officer and late Indian inspector. Kemble was the first inspector appointed under President Grant's administration and served to the end of his term. He was the officer who was entrusted with the execution of orders issued by the interior department under an act of congress providing for the Poncas removal. He was asked to state his knowledge of the circumstances which led to their removal and the connection which he had with it and with the tribe previous to that event. His testimony developed many facts not heretofore published. He said he has known the Poncas since 1862. He first knew them when he was an army officer on duty on the Missouri river, and afterwards visited them as secretary of the Indian commission of the Episcopal church. The witness accompanied the late William Welsh and other friends of these Indians to their agency, and participated in the councils with them at this time. Their condition was destitute and unprosperous during the period covered by his acquaintance. At the time of the visit referred to, they were divided into two bands—full bloods and half-breeds—the former preponderating in number and influence. The full-bloods were anxious to move from the reservation. The half-breeds generally preferred to remain. White Eagle, Standing Bear, and others of the full-bloods, who subsequently opposed the removal, were then (in 1872) anxious to go. They wanted to live alongside their kinsfolk, the Omahas in Nebraska, and Mr. Welsh visited the Omahas and endeavored to effect an arrangement by which the Poncas or those who desired could go there, but it failed. His influence at Washington caused them to be placed on the "feeding list," for they were starving. They lived in continued terror on account of the Sioux, and dared not go over the bluffs by day or out of doors by night from fear of them. They were harrassed by Spotted Tail's Brule Sioux, and besides this their little crops frequently failed altogether from imperfect tillage, drouth and other causes. As Indian inspector in January 1877, he was summoned to Washington by the Indian commissioner, E. A. Smith, to take steps for their removal to the Indian Territory. He was instructed to obtain their consent and then take a delegation to visit the Osage agency in the Indian territory, and endeavor to negotiate with the Osages for a part of their lands He arrived at the Ponca agency about January 25, and held three councils with all the head chiefs and principal men of the tribe. At the first council they were unitedly opposed to any change of location. Subsequent reasoning overcoming their prejudices induced them to talk more favorably, and they finally agreed to give up their lands and go to the Indian territory. He provided a delegation, after visiting that territory, should be pleased with it and be allowed to go to Washington to finish negotiations. Permission to do so was obtained by telegraph from the department, but it was added that the main features of the negotiation must be settled before they left Washington, leaving only minor details to be arranged there. It had been partly determined, in conference with the commissioner of Indian affairs, and subsequently with the agent of the Poncas, that it would be necessary to give up their lands in Nebraska before attempting to complete negotiations for the selection of another tract. It was feared they would do as the other Indian delegations had done, viz: practice deception on the department, putting it to considerable expense and gratifying their curiosity to see the great father. They were then asked to consent to surrender their lands in Dakota on a condition precedent to the delegation being taken to the Indian territory, and this consent was formally given in council, at which all the head chiefs and principal men were present on January 27th.

At this point the minutes of this council was produced before the committee and shown to be certified by one of the chiefs present who had been the signer of two treaties between the United States and the Poncas, by two interpreters, by the agent and by a dozen other witnesses.

Kemble then described his visit with the delegation to the Indian territory. Standing Bear was one of the chiefs who had consented to give up the lands in Nebraska. When they arrived at Osage agency the weather became bad, the road was heavy, the strip of country they had seen along the route traversed was unprepossessing and the Poncas became homesick and asked to be taken back to their homes. They refused to look at the Indian territory or any part of it, and were taken to Arkansas City in Kansas. From this place Kemble explained the situation to the Indian office by telegrams, and asked further instructions. Nothing definite was received in reply, and eight of the delegation left him at Arkansas City to return to Dakota. Soon after they left, Kemble received a telegram from the Indian office, saying that Standing Bear and party would be allowed to go to Washington to finish negotiations. Kemble then went to Washington and found that the Poncas had been induced to sign an agreement to go to the Indian territory. He was then ordered to Dakota to remove the Poncas to the Indian territory. He was instructed to use force if necessary, and to remove the Poncas at all hazards. He was also instructed to have the Poncas

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old 81" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1880

THE defeat of a portion of the Ninth cavalry in the San Andreas country, Arizona, by the Indians in a pitched battle is a sharp reminder that it is better to deal justly with the Indians than to drive them to desperation by acts of cruelty and deception before proceeding to kill them off with rifled guns. They are beginning to handle guns and fortifications to advantage themselves.

CUNNING GRANT! Cunning Washburne!! These two men by staying out of the country have placed themselves in the lead for the presidential race on their side of the house. If Tilden had in 1877 abandoned the barrel-filling business and gone to Europe, or Africa for that matter, he would to-day have no dangerous rival in his party. There is nothing more trying to the average statesman than stay ing at home.

THINGS political may be said to be mixed when Senator Hill votes with the republicans to confirm radical appointees for Ohio, and Messrs. Felton and Speer act in the house with the republicans on the subject of riders of appropriations bills. After all there are but two parties in this country, and when a man cannot act with one, he naturally acts with the other.

THE country printer is now compelled by the combination which has modelled the tariff to suit its rapacity, to pay ten cents a pound for a quality of print-paper that his brother in Canada would not pay six cents a pound for. The government practically levies a tax of not less than four cents upon every pound of paper that the small buyer consumes. The large buyers get better rates, but their tax is made onerous by the fact that they cannot as a rule advance the price of the printed sheet.

M. DE LESSEPS's tidewater canal seems to be progressing without much reference to the two old tubs that Mr. Hayes has dispatched to the isthmus. His engineers have completed the preliminary surveys, and put the cost of the great world's work at about $170,000,000. The plucky French promoter of the scheme asks America to subscribe for stock to one-half the cost of the canal. Now let the men who are howling for the obstruction of the work on the ground that it will obliterate the republic—letthem step forward and subscribe for enough stock to control the enterprise. If they will not do this, they surely will not build a canal unaided.

THE gain by the conservatives of a member from the borough of Southwark, heretofore represented by a liberal, has renewed the vigor of the aged premier, and stiffened up the backbone of the government generally. They regard the victory as an endorsement of their past course, and as a guarantee that the sentiment of the nation will sustain them in all that they propose to do. After all the English people are as fond of military glory and the pomp of continental influence as the French, and this is the secret of the strength that the conservatives continue to show at the hustings. The liberals have a hard fight before them.

A Warning to Protectionists.

It is a little singular how freely and frequently the protectionists are apt to over-do the argument when they are confronted by the facts that lie ready to the hands of those who, ignoring the extremes of both free trade and protection, are anxious to revise and reform that incongruous system of incongruities which we call the tariff. Only the other day, the patriotic editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean gave to the country a laboriously prepared article on the results of the repeal of the blood-tax, in which he endeavored to show that the removal of the duty had really enhanced the price of the drug. It is needless to remark that an interest embracing only four firms, and each of these firms powerful in the sense that wealth gives power, can control the quinine market any day they choose to do so, and it is also needless to remark that the increase of which the Inter-Ocean treats is one of the results of this ability to manipulate the market. It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that the arguments used by the Chicago editor are taken from a circular issued by the quinine makers. Now, the point to which we desire to call attention is this: that if, as the Inter-Ocean asserts, the opening of the market to competition really enhances the price of the articles that had been formerly heavily protected, why are not the protectionists and the monopolists opposed to pocketing the natural profits which free trade would give them? Why do they prefer to rob the people, as in case of quinine, by a system of class taxation too infamous to calmly contemplate? If free trade will enhance prices, as the protectionists declare, what sort of excuse is there for "protection" in any shape or form? If the removal of the blood-tax on quinine has really resulted in increasing the price of that drug, why should the quinine professors employ an expensive lobby in an effort to have the duty renewed? Will the editor of the Inter-Ocean claim that they are working in the interest of the consumers of quinine? If they do not desire to pocket the profits which the increase gives them why do they not let congress alone, and satisfy their patriotic longings by covering say fifty per centum of their profits into the treasury for the benefit of the people?

Pretty much the same argument is made by the steel rail-makers. They say that a reduction of the present duty of $28 a ton will not reduce the price. Then why should they so strenuously oppose reduction? Having satisfied themselves, as they claim, that the reduction will not interfere with their profits, why do they send lobbyists and attorneys to Washington to argue against a reduction? The argument of the Chicago Inter-Ocean is, in effect, that free trade is more substantially protective than protection, and if the argument is just, it must fill the public with amazement to see the various monopolists moving heaven and earth to prevent the inauguration of this substantial protection. Our opinion is that congress will not meet the public expectation by reducing the duty on steel rails to $14 a ton. Three-fourths of the duty should be taken off, which would reduce it to the revenue point. Our railroad interests are of vastly more importance to the people than the ten or twelve steel rail works, which have been protected until they have become active and aggressive monopolies.

As a matter of fact, the people care little about the theories of free trade and protection. What they desire is a practical application of common sense to our present absurd tariff. They demand its simplification. They do not want theorists to perpetuate monopolies on the one hand or to upset home industries on the other; but they do insist that the present incongruous tariff shall be revised and reformed in the interests of the producers of the country. It will be an unfortunate oversight on the part of protectionists to ignore the disposition of the public in this matter, for, by making common cause with the monopolists, as they are now doing, they may arouse a prejudice which no conservatism can allay. They should take warning in time. They may bribe committees and confuse congressmen, but in the end the people will have their way; and the people will not submit to taxation in the name of protection, nor will they allow one home interest to be taxed for the benefit of another. Let the protectionists profit by this information.

THE Georgia delegation is becoming famous. Mr. Speer, standing upon an anti-brass band platform and snapping his symmetrical fingers in the left eye of the general of the army, has drawn the republicans to his support in an effort to abolish riders from the appropriation bills. Mr. Hill seems desirous of bringing about true reconciliation and ever lasting peace by giving the republicans all the census supervisors in Ohio. Mr. Stephens has aroused the ire of the editor of the Augusta Chronicle. General Gordon has become the victim of the biasness of a staff correspondent. And Dr. Felton is devoting all his leisure moments to preparing a revised and corrected biography of Simmons. All of which is sufficient to bring the perspiration to the brow of discord.

GENERAL SHERMAN wants it distinctly understood that he is the colonel of all the brass bands.

THE New York World truthfully remarks that it behooves the southern people, alike as a matter of duty and as a matter of justice, to make the equality of all men before the law an established and undisputed fact. So far as the south is concerned, the equality of all men before the law has long been an established fact, but while republican slanderers exist, it will not be an undisputed fact. We are even willing that the World's obelisk shall have a fair trial; but we are not prepared to vote for it for president.

BLAINE and Don Cameron were observed walking arm-in-arm in Washington the other day. This is a very good thing for Blaine. He has coupled on to the Grant boom not a moment too soon.

THE Simmons business will presently become a national issue. Unless, indeed, the whole matter should narrow down to a rough-and-tumble fight between the editor of the Augusta Chronicle and his staff correspondent as to whether Simmons shall seize his pen and proceed to take the census in spite of congress.

SHERMAN may be able to carry Ohio with the aid of Mrs. Jenks and the mutual Moulton, but he can't carry it on his own merits as a statesman.

WE would like to know how John Sherman's custom house ring at Savannah propose to control the colored voters of Chatham county in his interests. This must be a very important matter to his Georgia agents.

THE Rev. Mr. Hayden should not mistake public sentiment. He can never vindicate himself by mounting the lecture scaffold.

EMORY SPEER has a party of his own in regard to attaching riders to the appropriation bills. It is such a popular party that all the republicans have joined it. This is quite a victory for Mr. Speer.

THE editor of the Augusta Chronicle professes to believe that THE CONSTITUTION is on the fence in regard to the Simmons business. Such mental excursions as this do injustice to the really able intellect of our cherished contemporary. He should confine himself, as heretofore, to composing responses to the glowing yarns of his distaff correspondent. We depend upon the fertile versatility of Mr. Randall to keep our estimable contemporary busy during the remainder of the political season.

THE time will shortly arrive when the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune will be seen hopping along behind the Grant boom like a hungry jay-bird in rear of a patent corn-planter.

THE New York Tribune, alluding to a Mr. Bowker, who is an independent republican, says that he formerly gathered publishers' announcements for that paper for a salary of ten dollars a week. It turns out that Mr Bowker wrote the literary notes of that journal. We allude to the matter here for the purpose of saying that there is probably no other paper on the face of the earth that could be induced to thus violate decency. Those that would not be deferred by a sense of propriety, would refrain from advertising the niggardly remuneration which the Tribune boasts of having paid Mr. Bowker. It is all very funny, and very metropolitan.

THE best and most thoughtful newspapers now allow contributors to the waste-baskets write on both sides of the sheet.

THE style in which the Augusta Chronicle meets and disposes of the "biasness" of its Washington correspondent is almost as buoyant as Mr. Randall's own.

WE regret that Mr. Speer has been induced to forego his remarks in regard to General Sherman's opposition to the brass band bill. It has come to this pass that a southern man can't toot a tin-horn at the general of the army without incurring the suspicion that he is endeavoring to precipitate rebellion.

IN GENERAL.

—Pork packing ranks as the third American industry.

—I, too, was once a dark horse, but I am getting lighter every day.—Mr. Blaine.

—Four-fifths of the oranges sent to market in the winter ought to go to the vinegar press.

—Fiji people dry the cocoanut for export and call the product "copra." Six thousand acres of Fiji are devoted to cocoanuts.

—Herr Lasker, leader of the national liberals, proposes visiting the United States, where he will make a prolonged stay.

—It is now considered the proper thing to address little Elizabeth as Lizzie or Caroline as Carrie, and in Boston a hen is called Henry.

—One man can lead an old toper up to the bar, but ten cannot make him drink—unless they pay for the liquor.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—By all means let the navy be increased. While the land is becoming rather crowded, there is yet plenty of room for officeholders on the ocean.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Lieutenant H. L. Smith, of Boston, is a fortunate man, and as brave as fortunate In 1876 he saved from death by drowning two children of a Maryland gentleman, and the grateful father, who lately died, bequeathed $27,000 to the young man.

—It is terrible, this wide-spread destitution. Here's a member of the Astor family petitioning to have the L road fares reduced to five cents. Those people will be back in the fur-peddling business next, poor things! —Puck.

—Sardines may be nicely broiled. Leave the oil on them; let the cook shake them after taking them out of the box, but do not cook them overmuch. Drop them from the gridiron into a dish in which there is juice of lemon.

—Satin is said to owe its origin to Octayo Masi, who, having listlessly chewed scraps of silk, was struck with their glistening appearance when he ejected them from his mouth. By applying heat and certain mucillagenous matter to the silk he arrived at satin.

—The Princess Louise complains of her utter isolation in Canada. If she would apply herself she might educate herself up to enjoy the society of the unspoiled people of her realm. Or she might skip over to New York and enjoy a little of the shoddy society of Murray hill.

—Amelia Bloomer, the inventor of the Bloomer costume, is not leading the life of a maiden lady in an obscure village of Iowa, as reported, but is the wife of the Hon. D. C. Bloomer, ex state senator of Iowa, and ex-mayor of Council Bluffs, in which bustling city, opposite Omaha, they reside.

—According to the last census there are one hundred and ninety-four individuals in France over a hundred years old. They are five bachelors, three married men, forty widowers, twenty-two old maids, ten married women and 114 widows. If these figures prove anything it must be that widowhood is conducive to longevity.

—On Saturday the duke of Edinburg inspected a training-ship in the morning, lunched with the mayor, inspected another training-ship and the naval volunteers in the afternoon; then entertained a party at dinner on board the Lively (including Lord Ramsay, the liberal candidate), traveled up to London by the night mail, and in two hours was off to Paris.

—Mr. Harriet Lane Johnson has become the owner of "Stony Ballter," the small estate in the Cumberland valley whereon her uncle, James Buchanan, was born. The house in which the event took place—a little old log building—was removed half a century ago and now stands in Mercersburg in excellent preservation.

—Mr. Lewis Jory, a glass blower, in the employ of Baker Bros., and residing at 186 Montgomery street, was blessed a day or two ago with an addition to his family in the shape of a bouncing baby. Dr. De L. H. Barclay, in reporting the birth at the health department yesterday, said that this was the nineteenth child that had been born in the family in eighteen years.—Baltimore Gazette.

—From the three names sent to the pope by the Chapter of Northampton, England, to fill the bishopric of that see, vacant by the resignation of Bishop Amherst through impaired health, his holiness has chosen the Right Rev. Monsignor Patterson, president of St. Edmund's college, Ware. Should Monsignor Patterson accept the episcopacy he will add one more Oxford graduate to the list of Oxford converts in the Catholic hierarchy of England.

—The Mersey tunnel gives indications of becoming a successful engineering exploit. The shaft on the Birkenhead side has been sunk to a depth of about eighty feet through solid sandstone, and, though considerably below the river bed, and exposing a great area to percolation, is practically dry. On the Liverpool side the rock has been reached at a depth of twenty-five feet, and the iron cylinder sunk through the made ground shows no signs of leakage sufficient to cause the engineers any anxiety.

—A singular and yet very sensible gift is that of Lothar von Faber, the well-known German lead pencil manufacturer. He has just presented the sum of 125,000 marks to the city of Nuremberg, the interest on which he requires to be paid annually to some intelligent, skillful, and in all respects worthy mechanic, for the purpose of establishing him in an independent business. The recipient must be of respectable family, a resident of Nuremburg or Stein, and must have attended the schools in one of those towns.

—Massachusetts statistician has been looking up the number of divorces granted in that state. From 1800 to 1878, inclusive, 7,233 decrees for separation were passed in the Massachusetts courts—2,400 on the petition of injured husbands and 4 833 on the petition of injured wives. Under the laws of Massachusetts there are 9 specific causes for which the courts may decree a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, and the particularly virtuous people up there appear to indulge the "specific causes" very freely.

—The fact that the Hon. Richard Westenra, a brother of Lord Rossmore, has been raised from the ranks of the Fourth dragoon guards to a commission as second lieutenant in the Ninth lancers, has made some stir in England. It appears that four or five years since he went up for a competitive commission, and, failing to get the required number of marks, enlisted as a private soldier. It now turns out that there are at this moment fourteen sons of noblemen privates in the Life Guards under similar circumstances.

—Leap year is being discussed not only in social but in commercial circles. The rule has been laid down that the 28th and 29th of February are to be counted as one day, but some members of the New York bar argue that if the time of a note is expressed in months a note "without grace" falls due on a day corresponding with the day of the month on which it was drawn, and if "with grace" then three more days are allowed. But if the time of the note is expressed in days every day is counted, and the three days' grace are allowed, unless otherwise provided.

—The Robert E. Lee mine, of Leadville, contains the richest deposit yet found. Ninety tons of ore were recently hoisted in seventeen hours, at a cost of $60, that netted at the smelters $118,000. Five of the lots of ore making this total assayed as follows: Lot No. 1, two tons, 11,830 ounces to the ton; No. 2, four tons, 4,391 ounces; No. 3, eight tons, 1,234 ounces; No. 4, five and a half tons, 1,088 ounces; No 5, eight tons, 568 ounces. The whole ninety tons averaged over 1,000 ounces. It has been estimated that fifty square feet, or 2,500 square feet surface of this deposit, as now exposed by drifts, averaging the ore at 200 ounces, contain over $5,000,000.

—During Miss Anderson's recent engagements in Baltimore and Albany, the theaters in both cities were crowded to their utmost capacity every performance during the engagements. The orchestra was compelled to give way every night to the pressing demand for seats. This lady has tested the capacity of the theaters in almost every city in which she has played this season. She is now playing to crowded houses at the Boston theater, Boston. She will appear in Washington city March 1, and Brooklyn March 15th. "Love, or the Countess and the Serf," has been a most unequivocal success, and the latest addition to Miss Anderson's repertoire.

General Gordon and Mr. Stephens.

New York Evening Express, dem.

Now let Mr. Stephens and Senator Gordon shake hands and call it square.

New York Tribune, rep.

These Georgia statesmen have curious ideas about spelling and dictionaries. It is only a short time since Ben Hill, startled the country with a demonstration that "otherwise" meant "the same as."

Chicago Times, ind.

The correspondence between the bellicose Georgians is as grotesque and as ridiculous, in tone, style, and matter, as the quarrel it relates to. It is the magnification of a molehill to a mountain in the distinctive southern manner, and is only made more absurd by the lofty style of the impalpable spectre, who writes definitely in the third person. But it serves admirably to show up the great American statesmen, who stand before the country in abject terror of their own political ideas, can vaunt their personal bravery in a tremendous echo about nothing.

Springfield Republican, ind. rep.

A personal correspondence is published between Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Gordon, in which the latter lays his grievances before Stephens and expresses regret at having been betrayed into a heated expression, but still shows some soreness. Mr. Stephens's reply is in the third person and is a fine specimen of the amiable-stately lecture, winding up with the counsel that if Gordon will come h.m and talk it over he doesn't doubt they will "arrive at a just understanding in a much better way than in personal altercations before a senate committee or on any other belligerent arena." The venerable cripple resents any favorable consideration on account of his age or infirmities," and his last expression is supposed to sustain his readiness to go to "a more belligerent arena." If necessary. The whole quarrel is over a Georgia census supervisorship, but its chief interest is to illustrate the growing readiness of southern public men to explain their way out of quarrels rather than fight it. This is certainly much more sensible for honorable men. Even in South Carolina, the fierce terms of the quarrel between the Garys and Hamptons seem not to have bred a duel, as it was expected to do.

The Paper Tax.

Lumpkin Independent.

An effort is being made in congress to place certain chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list. This should receive the hearty support of every newspaper in the United States.

Atlanta Phonograph.

It is virtually a tax on education, and the American people cannot afford to protect and uphold any class of men who want to get rich by such means. Away with the tariff! The people as well as the press should use their influence with the congressmen to remove this onerous tax. Something must be done and that speedily.

Pittsburg Post.

We are just a little curious to ascertain who her a dozen paper-mills in the country have more influence with congress, in retaining a duty of 20 per cent on newspapers, than the entire press of the country. The cost to the journals at the present price of paper is out of all proportion to the advance of other articles, and is not sustained by advertising rates.

Valdosta Times.

We hope that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION will keep up the fight on the duty on newspaper until congress takes hold of the matter. As it stands, the newspaper publishers are the only class in the country who are not benefited by the general advance in prices. To the contrary, they are injured. Prices have advanced on them, and they find it impossible to advance on subscription and advertising rates. The 20 per cent on paper is a direct tax on publishers.

Hartford Courant.

The New York Journal of Commerce alluding to the action of the Chicago Times in raising its subscription price, predicts that "if the market value of raw material continues to advance every American newspaper which has reduced its subscription price will sooner or later be obliged to relax it. The alternative will be a loss to the publisher on every copy printed." The fact is, there is nothing sold which is so cheap as the newspaper of to-day. It is barely possible that the very low prices at which it is bought tends to lessen the public estimate of its value. Year by year the expense of newspaper publishing has increased. Take a paper of to-day and compare it with one ten years ago and the change is wonderful. With one of twenty-five years ago there is practically no comparison possible, as there is no common ground to put them on. The labor on the present daily paper involved in type-setting, printing, reporting, editing, correspondence, and the thousands of incidentals, is greater than anybody outside an office can imagine. The telegraph bills of to-day would make a manager faint a few years ago. There has has been a steady and amazing improvement in newspapers during the past decade with no increase whatever in price, and it is among the possibles that when the general rise of material begins to be seriously felt by publishers, as it soon must, a rise in price may have to follow. It would not be making people pay more for their paper than they used to. It would be merely making them pay for more—which they get in their paper.

It was Bad Brother John.

Cleveland Herald.

The latest assault upon General Sherman is in the form of a charge that he has been "intimidating a congressman." The particular solon whose nervous system has been shocked by the blunt old soldier is Mr. Representative Speer, of Georgia. Mr. Speer recently introduced a bill to prevent the army bands playing on Sunday; whereupon it is alleged that General Sherman rose up in mighty wrath: for it seems that he was of the opinion that the chief aim of military bands was to do precisely what Mr. Speer does not want them to do. And he wrote a letter to Mr. Speer, did this fierce and grizzly and imperious warrior, threatening said Speer, saying: "Speer, if you persist in your anti-Sunday music-by-the-band madness, by Jove, sir, I will remove the garrison from your fair city of Atlanta." Now, next to Uncle Remus there is no one thing that the people of Atlanta more dote upon than they do the military, and Speer knew that if they were snatched away through his instrumentality, he (Speer) would never dare show his head again within the gates of the gate city. Hence he became intimidated. Altogether it is a decidedly unhappy state of affairs, and about the only way we see for the general to escape from the wrath to come is by saying that it was his wicked brother John who put him up to it. "John" Sherman is responsible for nearly everything that is bad nowadays, and he might as well shoulder this worry along with the rest.

Senator Hill's "New Departure."

Savannah News.

During the last two or three sessions of congress Honorable B. H. Hill has been distinguished for his aggressive and intolerant course towards the radical party, and democrats, however they have admired his ability and justified his resentment of wrong, have had frequent cause to regret that his partizan zeal was not tempered with a greater degree of moderation and discretion. Such was his aversion to radicalism that he could let no opportunity for rebuking it pass unimproved. Like the Irish bully at Donnebrook fair, he was on the constant lookout for a scrimmage and only wanted Jim Blaine or any other radical defamer of the south to step on the tail of his coat. Flourishing his rhetorical shillalah in the air, whenever he saw a head convenient he sure to hit it. But it appears that Mr. Hill is never long in the same political humor. Within the few weeks past he has made another "new departure," and now, instead of defending the democracy of Georgia against radical insult and outrage, he is found championing the cause of one of their vilest slanderers, and voting with the solid radical minority in the senate to confirm the partisan nominations of Mr. Hay's for census supervisors in Ohio. This latest "new departure" of Mr. Hill, so consistent with his political record, seems to have disagreeably surprised some of our contemporaries, among them the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalis.

Why Grant Should be Nominated.

Washington Republican, rep.

1. That the welfare of the nation demands that the next president of the United States shall be a true, staunch and tried republican, who is heartily in sympathy with the principles and policies of the republican party. Nothing short of this will insure the future peace, prosperity and happiness of our common country.

2. That General Grant is the only man named on the republican side who can assuredly be elected against any candidate the democrats may be pleased to nominate.

3. That he can carry the state of New York, the pivotal state of the coming battle. But two men living to-day can carry that state against the democratic party next fall. One of these is Roscoe Conkling, who will not be a candidate under any circumstances, and the other is General Ulysses S. Grant.

4. That General Grant can carry New Jersey and Connecticut, both doubtful states, with any other republican candidate.

5. That General Grant can carry the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and perhaps Alabama and Mississippi, none of which can be secured with any other republican name.

Washburne Proclamates.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The persistent efforts of certain journals hostile to General Grant, in trying to make the people believe that the Hon. E. B. Washburne is a candidate for the presidency, has become annoying to the gentleman, and he authorizes the Inter-Ocean to announce that he is not, and cannot be, such a candidate. He is for General Grant for the presidency first, last, and all the time. He further says that the friend who wrote this paper the other day that he was a candidate for governor of Illinois was more zealous than wise. The Inter-Ocean is fully authorized to announce that Mr. Washburn is a candidate for no public position whatever; that it is his earnest desire to see General Grant nominated and elected president. He believes that Grant is the man for the place against all others; that he is the man to lead the party to success and the country on the road to permanent prosperity. Mr. Washburn appreciates the compliment intended him by many earnest friends in mentioning his name for these high positions, but understands also that his name is being used to divide and demoralize the stalwart force, and he desires in this way to put an end to it all

Senators Hill and Vest.

Washington dispatch St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the democratic senatorial caucus, yesterday evening a sharp war of words occurred between Vest and Ben Hill. Hill opposed Gordon's resolution creating a special committee on interoceanic communication, on the ground of economy. He said there was no need of the expense of another committee. Vest replied the only expense would be a clerk, and he would furnish one without cost; that the clerk of his committee should do the work. Hill said Vest ought not to favor an inter-oceanic canal, because it was not in the interest of the west. Vest retorted that he knew no west nor east but looked to the interest of the whole country. Hill seemed to regard this as a reflection on him, and retorted that he would not be lectured by Vest. This made Vest mad, and he gave Hill the worst overhauling he ever got. Vest used all his power of sarcasm and satire against Hill, and the scene was very exciting. Cockrell sided with Hill, and sat near enough to prompt him.

The Greenbackers' Reform.

Chicago Express, greenback organ.

The government should—
First—Abolish its army.
Second—Abolish its navy.
Third—Abolish its diplomatic service.
Fourth—Abolish its internal revenue system.
Fifth—Abolish its import duties.
Sixth—Issue fifty dollars per capita of greenbacks and pay its bonded debt.
Seventh—Fix the paper circulation at fifty dollars per capita.

The income from the increase of circulation to cover the loss of notes and growth of population would pay all the legitimate expenses of the government, if the armies of useless tax-robbers above named were mustered out.

Not a-Booming for Grant.

Cuthbert Journal of Progress, edited by a colored man.

What the significance of the Don Cameron coup d'etat as regards the presidential nominations is, is quite doubtful in our mind. It is true that the delegates to Chicago were instructed to vote for General Grant. But a few more such close rules as the Pennsylvania one, to get a convention to instruct its delegates, will, we opine, lead the general to believe that he will have to encounter such a fiery opposition that prudence will dictate a withdrawal of his name before the meeting of the Chicago convention.

Young Mr. Speer.

Springfield Republican, ind. rep.

Speer of Georgia may be young, but his head is level.

New York Tribune, rep.

Young Mr. Speer won't be heard from again for a good while. Tail-holder Fernando Wood will close in upon him.

We "Disremember" the Regiment.

Chicago Times.

Did Mr. Conger, of Michigan, "fit inter" the rebellion, that he has grown so tenacious of the fancied rights of feds and the flaming wrongs of Johnnie rebs? What was the number of Mr. Conger's regiment?

Onion-Beds in Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We warn all senatorial aspirants in this state that Mr. Cockrell is doing a tremendous business in garden seeds just now. The potentiality of onion-beds in the politics of Missouri is immense.

They Will Tremble.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The effete monarchies will tremble at the news from Washington. The United States navy has taken to the seas to uphold the sacred Monroe doctrine.

A Little Electricity Needed.

Cleveland Herald.

Mr. Edison would confer a blessing if he would convey a little electricity into congress.

Important if True.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The ticket will be Grant and Blaine. This is confidential, but reliable.

How His Fences Are Mended.

Chicago Times.

John Sherman fences are mended with treasury posts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House—Tuesday Evening Feb. 24.
SPECIAL.—THE RENOWNED
EMMA ABBOTT
Grand English Opera Co.
60 PEOPLE! 60
The Largest, Strongest and most Complete in America, will give one performance of
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,
TUESDAY, FEB. 24—This Unrivaled Lyric Combination comprises the most Popular and Prominent Artists on the English Operatic Stage.
EMMA ABBOTT!
America's Representative, Prima Donna Assoluta!
MARIA STONE, ZELDA SEGUIN,
PAULINE MAUREL, EMILY GILBERT,
TOM KARL, A. E. STODDARD,
WM. MACDONALD, ELLIS RYSE,
WALLACE TEMPLE and WM. CASTLE.
TOGETHER WITH A GRAND
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA!
Every Scene New! Superb Costumes! and Novel Mechanical Effects!
Tuesday, Feb. 24—Gounod's Grand Dramatic Opera—The Latest Musical Sensation,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
In which Emma Abbott's Love Scenes have been a Revelation.
EMMA ABBOTT as JULIET. | WM. CASTLE as ROMEO.
Sale of Seats will commence Wednesday morning, February 18th, at Phillips & Crew's
Admission $1.00; Reserved Seats $1.25; Gallery 75c
281 feo15—d6t sun tues thur sat sun tues

OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th and 17th.
MILTON NOBLES
the eminently successful Commedian and Character Orator, supported by his
Powerful Comedy Combination,
Will appear MONDAY evening, February 16th, in the popular American Melodrama, by Milton Nobles, played by him over 1,000 times,
THE PHŒNIX.
Carrol Graves, } ..... MILTON NOBLES.
Jim Bludsoe, }
And TUESDAY evening, February 17, in the Comedy Drama, by Milton Nobles,
A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Jack Rider, a Diamond in the Rough—Milton Nobles.
Prices—$1.00, and 50 cents. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.
194 feb11 d5t—tues thur sa sun tues.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Free Press,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Largest Circulation on the State Road.
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE FREE PRESS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, has the largest circulation of any paper published on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium.
Its circulation in Bartow county alone is over 500. It has, also, a circulation of over 500 in the adjoining counties and elsewhere.
Advertisers will consult their own interests in making known their business through the columns of THE FREE PRESS.
Address all orders to THE FREE PRESS,
f bl7—d3t dh Cartersville, Ga.

Portable and Agricultural Engines; Clipper Engines from 3 to 10 Horse Power; Dry Steam Engines from 4 to 40 Horse Power; Utica or Vertical Steam Engines from 6 to 40 Horse Power; Stationaries; Adjustable Cut-Off Utica Engines from 12 to 200 Horse Power; Improved Corliss Engines from 15 to 250 Horse Power; Boilers, all sizes; Iron Frame Reversible Saw-Mills, four sizes; North Carolina Portable Corn Mills; Corn-Mill Stones, all sizes, guaranteed to produce better Meal, with 25 per cent. less power, than any other Mill-Stone in the world. THE TAYLOR MFG. CO., OF WILLIAMSPORT, Md., U. S. A.
Address Branch office, 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga
66 oct7—d2tawly tues fri &wkyeowly

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE COPARTNERship existing between L. B. Snead, G. S. Snead and W. C. Snead, under the firm name of Snead & Co., has this day been dissolved, W. C. Snead retiring, with the Newnan house, and L. B. & G. S. Snead continuing the business at Athens and Madison, Ga.
I. B. SNEAD,
G. S. SNEAD,
W. C. SNEAD.
February 5, 1880—222 feb11 d2aw2w

LAW CARDS.
JAMES G. ZACHRY,
(Late of Georgia.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WASHINGTON, D. C.
References—Senator John B. Gordon, Judge O. A. Lochrane. 37 feb6—d1m

G. T. BARTLETT, of Monticello. C. L. BARTLETT, of Macon, Ga.
G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Practice in Macon and Ocmulgee Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only.
231 fe12 d1m

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Collections and Commercial Law
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575 nov22—d1m

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Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.
278 dec16—d1f

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GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—d1f

S. A. REID,
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449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA

J. P. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
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WHOLESALE
Grain & Produce Dealer & Commission Merchant,
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. G. MCGAUGHEY, Manager COMMISSION DEPARTMENT
Liberal advancements made on all consignments except perishable goods. References—Adai Bro., and W. M. & R. J. Lowry. 50 feb6—d2w top 6 and 7th col 2dp

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First-class Jewelry Store.
$20,000 STOCK
Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.,
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AUCTION!
NIGHTLY AT 7 O'CLUCK,
By W. C. MORRIS & CO. D. P. ELLIS, Auct'r.
Goods open for inspection daily and at private sale. ALL GOODS WARRANTED. Ladies specially invited. Call and examine at 21 Marietta street. 000 f b 6—d1f

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GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
—BY—
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In Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
The counters must be cleared for the Spring Stock. Bargains in every Department.
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AUCTIONS AND SALES.
SALE FINE EVERGREENS, &c.
BY
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PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:

"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and is as harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CURATINE

A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE, For Blood Diseases. A medicinal compound of unequaled value—combining in one preparation the curative properties for the evils which produce all diseases of the *Blood*, the *Liver*, the *Kidneys*. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all *Blood Diseases* such as *Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning*, also *Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Retention of Urine*, etc.

CURATINE, For Liver Complaints. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases. THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

CURATINE, For Rheumatism.

CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.

CURATINE, For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

Wholesale of AUG. E. ROBINSON & CO., Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.

35 nov5—dtyeow sat tues thur&wkly nxtr'd m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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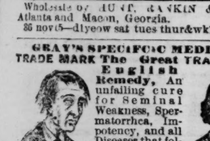
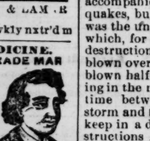


English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific, Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.



[284 oct11—d&wy

TRADE

S.S.S.

MARK.

PERRY, GA., January 28, 1880.

In the year 1873, there were two negro prisoners confined in the jail of this county, who were very badly afflicted with that most loathsome disease, Syphilis. In my official capacity as Ordinary, I employed Capt. C. T. Swift, then a resident of this place, to cure them under a contract—no cure, no pay. He administered to them his now justly celebrated Syphilitic Specific, and in a few weeks I felt bound, under my contract, to pay him out of the county treasury, as he had effected a complete and radical cure.

In testimony of the above I have hereunto set my official signature and seal, the date above written.

A. S. GILES,
Ordinary Houston county, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 14, 1879.

Gents: We take pleasure in saying that the S. S. S. is giving good satisfaction. We have had excellent results from a number of cases. One gentleman who had been confined to his bed for six weeks with Syphilitic Rheumatism, was cured entirely with two bottles, and speaks in the highest praise of it. It also acts as well in primary as in secondary and tertiary cases.

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TO EVERYBODY

Who is Desirous of Obtaining the Most for their MONEY!

We respectfully call the attention of the public to our fresh and elegant invoices of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

(Meriden Britanna Co.'s Manf'r.)

Roger Bros. A 1 Triple Plated Knives $4.50 and $5 per doz.

Rolled Plate Jewelry,
Roger Bros. A 1 Cutlery,
Fancy Cabinets and Easels,
Swiss Hand Carved Work,
Brackets, Wall Pockets and
Hat Racks, Japanese Goods,
Pocket Books, Chamber Sets,
Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.

Chamber Sets, 3 pieces, only $2.25 per Set!

A 1 Knives have recently advanced 75 cents per dozen, but owing to our having a large stock, bought before the rise, we still offer them at old prices.

LaBOITEAUX & POOR,
12 West Mitchell Street, near Whitehall.
227 jan17—dly

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 29 1880.

Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880.

A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:

Leave Covington	8 00 a m
Leave Conyers	8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia	8 46 a m
Leave Stone Mountain	9 05 a m
Leave Clarkston	9 20 a m
Leave Decatur	9 31 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 00 a m
Leave Atlanta	1 30 p m
Leave Decatur	1 51 p m
Leave Clarkston	2 01 p m
Leave Stone Mountain	2 16 p m
Leave Lithonia	2 34 p m
Leave Conyers	2 48 p m
Arrive Covington	3 16 p m

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

☞Papers at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy. 621 jan30—dtf

In Order to Close Out

GOODS NOW ON HAND

H. E. Dykeman

WILL SELL

Dress and Business Suits made to order Cheaper

than they can be bought ready-made, or at

LESS THAN NEW YORK COST.

Call and examine prices, at

No. 58 Peachtree Street.

376 jan18—dtf

SOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—It costs a colored man fifteen dollars to be clubbed by the Atlanta police.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. J. D. Long, of Jefferson, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday.

—The people of Decatur have decided to issue bonds for the building of a bridge over the Flint.

—The National gas company of New York propose to erect works in Bainbridge. The live oak city is coming out.

—The Berrien County News is now published by Hanlon & Lastinger. The News is one of the best weekly papers in the state.

—Rev. J. H. Campbell seems to be the good Samaritan of Columbus. He keeps charity alive by pointing out where it can do the most effective work. His mission is among the poor at home.

—Mr. Speer will please take notice that brass bands are springing up in some of our most flourishing Georgia towns. Another bill would probably put a stop to this. General Sherman, we are reliably informed, has no jurisdiction over native brass bands

—A correspondent of the Berrien County News says that Mrs. Sindarilla Lee, of Appling county, is the mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of 215 children She enjoys very good health for one of her age, and her prospects are good for several years yet.

—The Columbus Times says that Mr. Allen Austin, the oldest settler and probably the oldest person in Chattahoochee county, died very suddenly at his home near Cusseta early Saturday morning. He had been to Columbus the day before and was in apparent good health. Saturday morning shortly after he had gotten up he asked for a glass of butternilk which he drank and almost immediately sank to the floor and expired. The cause of his death is not known, but it is supposed the buttermilk cramped him, the shock from which produced death. He leaves a large family, all of whom are grown.

—Albany Advertiser: Father McMahon, the beloved young priest, who has been in charge of the Catholic church in this city during the past year, left on Wednesday for Atlanta, where he goes to establish a new church by decree of the bishop. Father McMahon has made many friends among our people, who regret his removal from their midst. This leaves our Catholic church again without a priest.

NASHVILLE'S SENSATION.

A Tornado That Carried Everything in Its Way.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—The tornado which occurred here Thursday night, defies description. The wind was moving at a velocity of forty miles an hour, rendering umbrellas utterly useless, signs, bricks, portions of roofs and limbs of trees were flying in every direction. The lightning was so vivid that it blinded one every few steps The thunder was deafening. Rain poured down in a flood. Buildings were shaken to their foundations. Many were impressed with the belief that the storm was accompanied by a succession of earthquakes, but in this they were mistaken. It was the unprecedented velocity of the wind which, for a time, seemed to threaten the destruction of the entire city. Hacks were blown over. Persons were picked up and blown half-way across streets to find a landing in the mud. The reporters, in the short time between the commencement of the storm and the paper going to press, had to keep in a dead run, dodging all sorts of obstructions revealed by the constant flashes of lightning, and then were drenched to the skin. It was, in fact, the roughest time ever experienced.

The storm was very extensive, and heavy rains were general, but from a southwesterly direction. The severity of the storm as to rainfall was confined to a tract starting from northeastern Texas and directed to the northeast, as follows: Little Rock, 1.70 inches; Memphis, 4.60 inches; Nashville, up to 2 p.m., 7.08 inches, showing the characteristics of the storms in general, to wit: increase in intensity as they advance. Cold west to northwest winds have succeeded the passage of the storm over this place, and clearing weather may be expected. The tornado, which created such havoc in our locality, may be regarded as light in character, having no well-defined path of destruction. The whirling or gyrating movement of the wind, which is the principal feature of tornadoes, appears to have commenced at the edge of the woodland about one-quarter of a mile west of Jubilee hall, and at the house of Mrs. Merriman, thence progressing in a direction from southwest to northeast by bounds and in a path one-quarter of a mile in width.

The grounds of Colonel Moore, of Edgefield, present the most remarkable example of the gyratory force. Several trees, some two feet in diameter, were uprooted and thrown to the ground at angles of about 45 degrees relative to either side the tornado's path. The branches of one tree were twisted off, leaving the butts in appearance similar to so many gimlets. The Edgefield and Nashville manufacturing company's building also presents an example of the enormous lifting power of the whirlwind. The roof timbers, caught in the whirl, were thrown off, at tangents, in every direction, the heavy ones, however, falling at angles similar to the trees at Colonel Moore's. Most of the damages south of Union street (presumed to be the southern limit of the tornado's path) may be ascribed to the force of a 40 mile per-hour gale which blew from 10 p.m. to midnight and which was independent of the whirling force, as illustrated in the cases of Colonel Moore's grounds and the E. & N. manufacturing company. A gale blowing 40 miles per hour, with a pressure of eight pounds upon every square foot of surface, is sufficient to demolish many of the weakly built chimneys, spires and roofs which fell during the storm. It is probable that the tornado was formed in this vicinity by an upward current of warm air meeting with a colder upper current. A temperature of 69° observed at 11 p.m., last night, in connection with other atmospheric conditions, lead to this assumption.

A shed was lifted from the custom-house yard and landed shattered in the street which contained a block of granite weighing nearly two hundred pounds. This block was found subsequently some hundred feet or more from the starting point, having been lifted over another fence. This shows the terrible force of the wind.

A drove of about one hundred cows, frightened probably by the falling of trees in the country, came into the city on the Harding pike shortly after daylight.

The storm did about $100 worth of damage about the capitol. Several windows and doors on the west side were blown out, and in the upper stories and tower numerous panes of glass were blown out, large pieces of which could be found all over the grounds.

The estimated loss of Rhea & Son is $300; that of Col. William Moore from $3,000 to $5,000; the Edgefield & Nashville manufacturing company $20,000; First Colored Baptist church from $8,000 to $10 000; Northern Methodist church from $3,000 to $5,000; St. Paul's church from $15,000 to $20,000; Newton McClure, $3,000; John Lumsden, $1,000; Sheriff Price, $5,000; custom-house, $10 000. These were the principal losses sustained. The aggregate losses will probably amount to $75,000.

The wheat in Rhea & Son's elevator was stored in the first story and was saved by the tightness of the floor of the second story.

The city work-house lost a portion of its roof.

The Murphy block, on South Market street, was unroofed, and a loss of about $300 sustained by Kinney, McLaughlin & Co. Ewing, Bransford & Gaines, in the same building, also suffered from the effects of the storm.

Gray, Kirkman & Co., on the public square, estimate their loss on stock at $300. The loss on the building, owned by Mrs. Hogan, of Louisville, will exceed this amount.

Thomas, Dibrell & Morgan sustained a loss of about $300 on their stock from the partial unroofing of their store, in the City hotel block, public square. The loss on the building, which is owned by William Watkins, will not reach that sum.

A Fusion Official Arrested.

AUGUSTA, February 14.—John Benson, Jr., fushion deputy secretary of state and member of Governor Smith's staff, was arraigned before Judge True, Friday, charged with the larceny of the manuscript tabulation of the legislative returns from E C. Moody, January 29, 1880. The complaint also contained a count for insisting unknown persons to commit said crime. Several witnesses testified for the government, when the counsel for the defendant claimed that no proof had been presented as to guilt, and asked defendant's discharge, stating that he should offer no evidence in defense. The judge, however, ordered the defendant to give bail in $500 to appear at the April term of the superior court.

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST

I BUY AND SELL

ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS

And allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM, on money left two or more months.

JOHN M. JAMES.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 16, 1880.

Don't Sell Railroad Stocks.

We advise our readers not to sell railroad stocks of any kind. Since you have held them for years and got but little or no income from them, now, just at the time when they will pay you well in dividends and advance rapidly, you will hear all kinds of lying schemes by people who wish to buy your stocks cheap. Now, just hold one year, even if you have to borrow money on your stocks and you will find we have given you good advice. It looks as if the Georgia rail road will pay ten per cent dividends in future and the Central eight. Now, in proof of what we say, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad stock (Colonel Cole's road) was selling a short time ago at 40; it is now 90. Louisville and Nashville railroad stock was selling last year at 60; it is now 140. The boom is on us. Let Georgians hold their railroad stocks and wait for the new business from exports and imports and the advance in freights that will come from the five-year combination and contract.

The bond and stock market is active at the following quotations:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	95@ 97	6 Cent. R. R.	111@118
Georgia 6s	107@108	Atlanta 6s	93@101
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta W'k'r 7s	105@107
7s, 7s gold	112 @114	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 8s	114@115	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ala. "A" bonds (pay at rate 2 years 3 ₩ ct.; 5, 4 ₩ ct.; 10, 5 per ct.	65@ 67	Atlanta 10s	114@116
		Augusta City 7s	104@106
		Sav. City 6s, new	77@ 80
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	111@113	Macon City	80@ 82
		Columbus City	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga	111@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@101
		Central R. R. 7s	110@112
		W. & A. R. R. Lessee; 10 per cent income bonds	113 @115
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	101@105	South Wes R. R.	105@106
Central R. R.	94@ 96	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
W. & A. R. R.	114@116		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 16—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5. Exchange—long $4 83; short $4.83½. Governments dull. State Bonds strong.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.83¼. Governments strong and active; new 6'es 103⅝; four and a half per cents 109½; four per cents 107. State Bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks closed buoyant.

N. Y. Central	131½
Erie	47½
Lake Shore	104½
Illinois Central	100½
Pittsburg	110½
Sub-treasury balances:	
Coin	$ 78,081,389
Currency	$4,672,302

LONDON, February 16—3:00 p. m.—Consols 98 3-16; Erie 49¾.

PARIS, February 16—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 65c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 16, 1880.

New York—The future months opened barely steady several points under Saturday's close. During the day the market continued very quiet, and, notwithstanding the close was some higher, a loss of several points is noticeable since Saturday's close. Spots unchanged at 13½c. Net receipts for two days amount to 42,206 bales; exports 45,252 bales; stock 998,623 bales; sales for future delivery 124,000 bales.

Liverpool closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 6,800 were American.

The local cotton market remains for the most part unchanged, though we note more action in the spot market than on Saturday. The inquiry continues good and the general market is of a firm tone. Receipts to-day amount to 71 bales, of which 21 were received from wagons. We quote the market as follows: Good middlings 12¾c; middlings 12¾@12½c; low middlings 12c; good ordinary 11½c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	21
Air Line Railroad	
Georgia Railroad	31
Central Railroad	6
Western and Atlantic Railroad	1
West Point Railroad	12
Total	74
Receipts previously	99,225
Total	99,299
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	99,548

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	76,670
Total	76,670
Stock on hand	12,878

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	74
Receipts same day last year	150
Showing a decrease of	76
Receipts since September 1, 1879	99,299
Receipts same time 1878	78,388
Showing an increase of	20,913

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	86,670
Shipments for same time last year	73,293
Showing an increase of	13,377

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	23,239
Same day last year	33,509
Showing a decrease of	10,320
Net receipts for two days	44,266
Same days last year	50,211
Showing a decrease of	6,005
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,027,885
Same time last year	3,450,926
Showing an increase of	427,059

From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Monthly Cotton Circular for January.

The prospects of our market at present depend very much upon the scale of receipts during the next month or two. This is the critical period for determining the size of the American crop, and we shall soon be in a position to judge between the rival estimates of 5,310,000 and 5,700,000 each of which finds advocates at present. Our own view inclines to 5,500,000, and as the total receipts at port and overland to American spinners are about 700,000 bales ahead of last year, there must on this theory be a falling off of 2 00,000 bales for the remainder of the season. This, however, does not imply any decrease in the shipments to Europe, for as a matter of course have already taken the prodigious surplus of nearly 40 ,000 bales over last year; they will evidently need much less henceforward, however large their consumption may be; and the stocks in the ports are also 130,000 bales greater than last year. We don't reckon the increased interior stocks, for we assume that they are held by plantation deliveries, will show 250,000 bales deficit as compared with last year for the remainder of the season. Speaking generally, it seems probable that America will be able to ship 100,000 or 150,000 bales more to Europe till the close of this season than the same time last year; but so very deficient is the supply to the continent that we incline to think that it will all be needed for that quarter and that England will get no more than during the same time last year. The stock in Liverpool, and amount afloat shows 68,000 bales excess over last year. Our spinners are well stocked, and perhaps hold 80,000 bales more than last year; so we begin with a surplus of about 150,000 bales on hand, which may be increased by 100,000 bales more from Egypt, India and other places, giving England 250,000 bales more to work upon till next crop comes forward, and, as we have already said in our remarks on the state of trade in Manchester, we incline to think that the increase of consumption in nine months will about reach that figure. We therefore fear that a time of scarcity is before us in the autumn, unless the crop decid dly exc eds 5,500,000, or trade in Manchester becomes less active. At the present m ment all indications from Manchester are in favor of a healthy trade and increasing consumption, and though it is true that our spinners are well stocked, yet they can get such very extensive orders and at such remunerative prices that we believe they will incline to increase their stocks further. Besides they have such a vivid remembrance of the misery they endured last autumn, from the species of cotton famine they passed through, that they will keep good stocks through the summer and autumn, if trade justifies it, and will not leave themselves entirely at the mercy of this m rket.

All these reasons will combine to keep down the visible supply of cotton to small figures and it may even drop below last year, the effect of which will be to sustain a speculative feeling, and our impression at the moment is in favor of hardening prices unless the American receipts hold on steadily, and promise more than 5,500,000.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 16. — noon — Cotton easier: middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 7⅝; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,100; American 12,100; futures, uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 7 11-32@7 5-16; March and April delivery 7 11-32@7 11-16; April and May delivery 7⅝@7 11-32; May and June delivery 7 13-32@7⅝; June and July delivery 7 7-16@7 13 32; July and August delivery 7 15-32@7 7 7-16; August and September delivery 7⅝@7 15-32; futures steadier.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—1:30 p.m.—Middling uplands 7 7-16; middling Orleans 7 9-16; uplands low middling clause February delivery 7 5-16; November and December delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—(3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 6,800 bales: uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7 11-32; May and June delivery 7 13-32; June and July delivery 7 7-16.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 13¾; middling Orleans 13¾; sales 160 bales; net receipts 1,072; gross 3,306; consolidated net receipts 26,236; exports to Great Britain 17,659; to France 5,139; to continent 3,286.

GALVESTON, February 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 2,506 bales; gross 2,506; sales 700; stock 71,817; exports to Great Britain 3,602.

NORFOLK, February 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 2,889 bales; gross —; stock 35,416; sales 412; exports coastwise 2,454.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13½; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,212 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 22,382; exports coastwise 671.

WILMINGTON, February 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 94 bales; gross 2,304; sales none; stock 14,555.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 75 bales; gross 222; sales to spinners 307; stock 17,542.

SAVANNAH, February 16.—Cotton easier; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 4,152 bales; gross —; sales 2,400; stock 66,310; exports to Great Britain 6,882; coastwise 2,132.

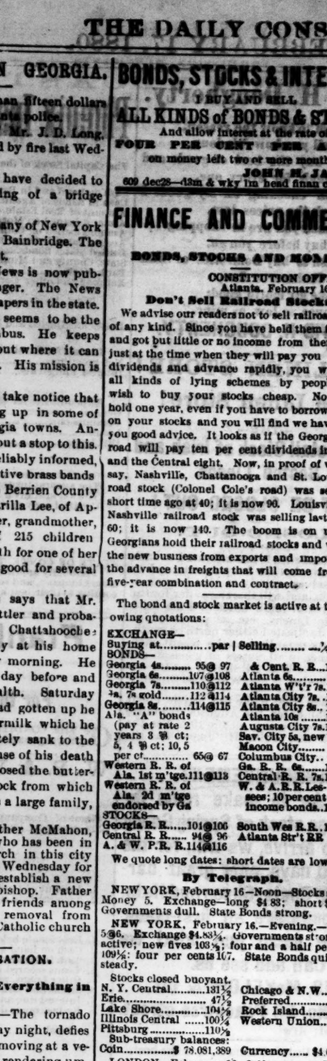
NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 8,429 bales; gross 9,782; sales 4,000; stock 256,464; exports to Great Britain 15,299; to France 5,139.

MOBILE, February 16.—Cotton lower to sell; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 1,212 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 63,543; exports coastwise 1,375.

MEMPHIS, February 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12¾; net receipts 3,635 bales; shipments 4,272; sales 1,500; stock 121,467.

AUGUSTA, February 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 227 bales; shipments —; sales 920.

CHARLESTON, February 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 2,166 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 47,204; exports coastwise 589



PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 16, 1880

The following table shows the fluctuations in provisions, grain and flour in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, February 16, 1880.

	TIME.	PEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.
12:30	10:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
1:00	10:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
1:30	11:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
2:00	11:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
2:30	12:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
3:00	12:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
3:30	1:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
	1:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
	2:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
	2:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
	3:00	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00
	3:30	13.17@13.18	13.16@13.17	13.14@13.15	13.12@13.13	13.09@13	13.01@13.02	13.00	13.00

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$4.25; extra $4.50@$5.25; family $6.50@$7.25; city mills superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.00@6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; Rio brands $7.25@$7.37; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern higher; western firm and high'r; southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.40@$1.55; No. 1 Maryland $1.55½; No 2 western winter red spot and February $1.48¾; March closed 1.49¼; April $1.49⅞@$1.50; May $1.49¾@$1.49⅞. Corn, southern higher but quiet; western higher; southern white 60@62; yellow 58⅞. Oats firm and fairly active; southern 40@42; western white 36½@37; western mixed 45@46; Pennsylvania 47@48.

ATLANTA, February 16—Flour—Market quiet; fancy $7.75; extra family $7.50; family $7.25. Wheat—Market closed lower, though in the undertone appears to contain considerable strength. There is no change in our market; Tennessee choice $1.40@$1.50; Georgia choice $1.30@$1.35. Corn—The western markets are moving along very steadily and the fluctuations that occur daily have thus far effected little change here; we quote in sacks 56@60c. Oats—In fair demand; fced 55@56c. Meal—70c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, February 16—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.80@$6.40; good to choice extra $6.50@$8.50 Wheat opened ½c lower; subsequent advance was lost and closed a shade under Saturday's prices; ungraded red $1.42½@$1.80. Corn rather more steady with a better demand for export; ungraded 57@59. Oats a shade firmer and fairly active; No 3 47. Hops quiet; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, February 16—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.23¾ cash; $1.21¼ April; No. 3 $1.08¾@$1.10; rejected 90. Corn dull and a shade lower; 36¾@36⅝ cash; 40¾ May and June; rejected 30. Oats easier at 30¾. At the close grain was steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Flour higher; fancy $6.12½; family $5.75@. Wheat opened higher, but declined; No. 2 red fall $1.27¼ cash; $1.31¾ April; No. 3 do. $1.21¾. Corn higher but slow at 33½@33¾ cash; 35¾@35⅞ April. Oats higher at 32¾.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Flour quiet; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.50@$5.75. Wheat firmer; $6.25; fancy $6.25@$7.75. Wheat steady; red, amber and white $1 25@$1.28. Corn quiet; white 44. Oats dull; white 40.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Flour dull; family $5.75@$6.00; fancy $6 25@$6.75. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.28. Corn dull at 39. Oats quiet at 38.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Flour steady; superfine $5.00@$5.25; high grades $6.50@$6.87½. Corn firm at 57@60. Oats quiet and weak, at 46@47.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Lime—Active and firm: in car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75, less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined") car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl

ATLANTA, February 16.—Paper—Active, firm and of upward tendency. Manilla paper No. 1 9½@11c ₩ lb; No. 2 7@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 5@7c ₩ lb; wrapping 3½@5c ₩ lb; straw 3½@4½c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@10c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 11½@16; second-hand bags scarce.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Hides—Market active with prices a shade lower: we quote dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½; wet salted 7@7½. Furs active and higher: minks, good, 25@26; other $2.00@$5.00; beaver $1.00@$2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, February 16. — Plastering Hair — Trade is very good at present; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Leather — Market steady; hemlock, good, 24@; hemlock G. D. 20c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Hides quiet and in buyers' favor; wet salted New Orleans selected 10½@11; Texas do. 9½@11.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Wool in good demand; domestic fleece 42@48; pulled 30@38; unwashed 19@40; Texas 21@40.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Hay—Market well supplied; choice Timothy $1.35; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.20.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Salt—Liverpool $1.30; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Wool—Higher with a good inquiry; washed 28@30c; unwashed 25@30c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Iron Ties—The demand is very light and offerings are limited.

NEW YORK, February 16—Rosin quiet at $1.45@@$1.50. Turpentine dull at 42¾.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Bagging—Stock light; 9¾ 10½c.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Peas—Stock 85@90c; white $1.25.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Wheat Bran—90@$1.00.

ATLANTA, February 16.—The Chicago provision markets, with the exception of clear rib sides, declined to-day. The clear rib sides market closed at opening figures. There is no perceptible changes here; we quote 7¾@7½c. Mess Pork—Chicago — March dropped off 15 points. April opened at $11.80 and closed at $11.85. Hog receipts 12,000. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 7¾; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Western markets steady. We quote tierces, leaf, 8½@8¾c; refined 8¾c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Pork firmer; old $12.62½; new $12.00. Lard steady; tierces 7¾; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, loose 4¾; packed 4¾; clear ribs 7; clear sides 7¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8¼. Sugar-cured hams steady; canvassed 9¾@10¾.

CHICAGO, February 16—Pork in good demand and a shade higher at $11.55. Lard steady and firm at 7.15@7.17½. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand; shoulders 4.46; short ribs 6¾; short clear 6.85. At the close pork was dull and lower; $11.42½ asked March. Lard dull and 10c lower.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $12.50@13.00. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6¾; packed, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7¼. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 7¾; hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Pork quiet at $12.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 8½; kegs 9¾. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 6¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5; clear rib 7½; clear sides 7¾. Sugar-cured hams 10¾.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Pork higher; jobbing at $12 00. Lard steady; 7.10 asked. Bulk meats firm and better; shoulders 3.90@4; clear ribs 6.40@6.45; clear sides 6.50@6.55. Bacon firmer; shoulders 4.80; clear ribs 7.20@7½; clear sides 7.40@7.45.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Pork dull at $12.00. Lard firm at 7.15@7.20. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4; clear rib 6½; clear sides 6.70. Bacon easier, shoulders 5; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 7¾.

NEW YORK, February 16—Pork quiet and rather weak at $

COTTON AND STAPLES.

Corrox, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 7-16d; in New York, 12¼c; in Atlanta, 12¼@12½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, clear or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, easterly, veering to warmer southerly winds, and falling, possibly preceded by stationary barometer in the southern part.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 16, 10:21 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta.....	30.46	48	42	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta.....	30.06	48	78	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana...	30.06	61	71	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston...	30.17	62	81	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola...	30.13	64	83	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West....	30.26	70	79	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Clear
Mobile.....	30.37	52	86	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'y..	30.11	54	48	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
New Orlean..	30.32	59	70	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola...	30.40	52	72	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah....	30.54	54	79	N. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.47	35	61	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:33	30.49	48	29	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30 41	56	23	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.31	57	21	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m	30.43	49	42	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.46	48	42	E.	Fresh	.0.	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....	30 41	Maximum ther.....	58
Mean daily ther.....	46.4	Minimum ther.....	.35
Mean daily humid.	59 3	Total rainfall.....	.00

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY

At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

529 jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

City Assessors' Notice.

Owners of City Real Estate, who have changes to note, and those who desire to confer with the Assessors as to the value of their property, improvements, etc., will please communicate with the Board in writing during the present week, or meet them at the City Hall from 9 a. m, to 4 p. m. No complaints will be entertained after this week.

R. J. GRIFFIN,
E. M. ROBERTS,
JOHN C. ROGERS,
City Assessors.

Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1880.
000 feb17—d5t

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

28 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fine Jewelry at auction—W. C. Morris & Co.
Phœnix Ins. Co.—W. P. & W. F. Pattillo.
The Cartersville Free Press.
Hamburg Ins. Co.—W. P. & W. F. Pattillo.
Opera House—Emma Abbott.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.—W. P. & W. F. Pattillo

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Notice to Members Atlanta Building and Loan Association.

The regular monthly sale of money will be held at No. 44 Marietta street to-night at 7:30 o'clock. An unusual amount for sale. Books will be closed and no new stock issued after to-day.

JOEL HURT,
345 feb17—1t. Sec'y and Treas.

All ladies having cards of subscribers to the Benevolent Home will please report the names and amounts to Mrs A. D. Adair, Chairman of the Finance Committee, No. 68 Washington street, at once, in order that a correct list may be made.

JOHN MILLEDGE,
feb17—2t. Pres. B. H.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. T. Lane, of Athens, is in the city.

—A. J. White, of Milner, is visiting the city.

—Will Mr. J. M. Hatchell please let us know where he gets the daily.

—J. W. Carr and W. S. Stallings of Emory college, were in the city yesterday.

—H. C. Willingham, editor of the Cartersville Free Press, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—J. M. McCallister, the magician, passed through Atlanta Sunday on his way to Athens.

—J. J. Thrasher, "Cousin John," as he is known, of Toccoa, was visiting the city yesterday.

—Jas. Mathews, J. H. Hill, John W. Marr, Milo S. Freeman and A. O. Bacon, of Macon, are visiting Atlanta.

—B. H. Hill, jr., solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit, left yesterday for Washington, on a visit to his father.

—Virgil Powers, of Macon, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, is in the city.

—F. D Dismuke, solicitor-general and Alexander M. Speer, of the Flint circuit were in Atlanta Sunday spending the day.

—Seaton Grantland of Griffin, member of the state senate, was in Atlanta yesterday on his way home from a visit to New Orleans.

Pure and Impure Vinegar.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF VINEGARS MADE BY N. A. PRATT, CONSULTING CHEMIST.

100,000 parts contain:	No. 1. Swan & Scoville, 6 South st., N. Y.	No. 2. Swan & Scoville, 6 South st., N. Y.	No. 3. Alden & Bros. St. Louis.
Water.....	94.392	94,464	93,187
Oil of Vitriol.....	None.	None.	76
Acetic Acid.....	3,340	2,305	3,458
Ex. (organic) matter	1,981	2,242	3,146
Ash.....	241	339	133

No. 1. The absence of all foreign acids and the presence of a notable amount of Phosphates in the Ash prove this to be a genuine pure Apple Vinegar, which families may use without apprehension of being poisoned.

N. A. PRATT,
Consulting Chemist.

No. 2. This is also a pure Apple Vinegar, but somewhat less strong than that from Boynton & Bro. Families may use this article without fear of being poisoned.

N. A. PRATT,
Consulting Chemist.

No. 3. This Vinegar is heavily adulterated with oil of Vitriol, and in other respects shows evidence of want of purity, and I cannot recommend it as a wholesome or innocent article of diet.

N. A. PRATT,
Consulting Chemist.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1880.

The above are facts which show plainly to the people what they are using when they buy vinegars. The Alden & Bros. of St. Louis sell their goods as pure. A glance at the analysis will show what they are made of, and we warn all from using them. The No. 1 sample was taken from a lot sent Boynton & Bro.; the No. 2 from a lot sent Hightower & Hallman sometime ago by Swan & Scoville, 6 South street, New York City. The No. 3 sample was taken from a lot sold as pure goods and sent to Boynton & Bros by Alden & Bros, of St. Louis.

SWAN & SCOVILLE.
feb17—d1t 2d or 3d col

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Proceedings of Its Meeting Last Night.

There was a meeting of the general council last night at which were present a full board except Mayor Calhoun and Councilmen Baldwin, Berkele and Patterson. Mayor Calhoun is absent in Washington city on business.

Alderman Mitchell, mayor pro tem, presided over the deliberations of the council with dignity worthy of the chair.

The following was the business of the meeting:

PETITIONS.

Of J. M. Stewart, for abatement of nuisance on Williams street. Referred to street committee.

Of J. H. Franklin, for curbing on Rawson street. Referred to street committee.

Of R. J. Morgan, for transfer of retail license. Granted.

Of J. A. Ramsay, for retail liquor license. Referred to police committee.

Of T. J. Autrey, for retail liquor license. Referred to police committee.

Of Jethro Carter, for license to keep barber-shop for travelers in depot on Sunday. Referred to police committee.

Of Fulton & Ray, for free butchers' license. Referred to police committee.

Of Chattahoochee tribe of Red Men, for a lot in the cemetery. Referred to committee on cemetery.

Of F. M. Eddleman to build a small frame house just inside fire limits. Granted.

Of Anthony Murphy for grade of Bartow street. Referred to city engineer.

REPORTS.

The police committee reported in favor of a petition signed by J. W. English and others, who protested against a renewal of the liquor license held by M. A. Boneli, on Broad street.

The council had quite a discussion over this matter.

Councilman Jones opposed the petition earnestly and favored an equality of privileges and rights.

On motion of Alderman Goodwin the rules were suspended and the council heard from Mr. English and Mr. H. T. Inman, who signed the petition against the license. Both of these gentlemen protested against the sale of whisky, and gave their reasons for objecting. They argued that the location of this bar-room injured the value of the property all around it and they, therefore, asked the council to refuse to renew it.

On motion of Councilman Jones the rules were suspended and Mr. Boneil spoke briefly, giving reasons why the granting of the petition would be a hardship on him.

Alderman Goodwin thought that the council was obliged to consider the wishes of citizens who reside near the place where retail liquor business is done. He favored the petition to refuse the license.

The committee seemed divided on this question. The chairman stated that two were in favor of granting the petition against the renewal of the license and one was opposed to granting it.

Councilman Jones read a counter-petition from a number of citizens near the bar-room, attesting to its good character and asking that it be renewed.

Councilman Jones then spoke earnestly in favor of protecting the rights of the proprietor of the bar-room. He asked the council to deal justly with him and to consider his rights all the more carefully because he was not a citizen of the United States.

The bond under which Mr. Baneil was selling whisky was exhibited and appeared to be somewhat irregular, but it was also shown that he showed it to the council committee and it met their approval.

Councilman Ellis said the question was as to whether the license had been granted for a year or for three months. He argued that it was the wishes of his nearest neighbors that the license to retail liquor shall not be granted.

Councilman Jones again spoke in opposition to the petition to refuse the license.

Alderman Goodwin spoke again in favor of the petition.

On the motion of Councilman Thrower to grant the petition to refuse the license, the yeas and nays were called, and were:

Yeas—Alderman Goodwin; Councilmen Ellis, Thrower, Buchanan and Stewart—5.

Nays—Alderman Beerman; Councilmen Barnes, Boyd and Jones—4. So the motion prevailed.

Street committee reported favorably on resolution to have stepping-stones placed on Fort street. Adopted.

Police committee reported favorably on petition of G. T. Anderson, chief of police for adding names of cemetery watchmen to police pay-roll. Adopted.

Police committee reported adversely on petition of Philip McIntyre for refunding of $5 fine by the recorder. Adopted.

Police committee reported favorably on petition of John Lawshe for remedy to wash. in lot on Peachtree street. Transferred from sewer committee to street committee.

Police committee reported favorably on petition of Morgan D. Tidwell for retail liquor license. Granted.

The committee on sewers reported in favor of the petition of the congregation of the Catholic church. Adopted.

Adverse on the petition of A. Dessau for a sewer on Forest avenue. Adopted.

The committee submitted some estimates of extensions of various sewers in the city. The estimated cost of all the proposed extensions was $5,200. The committee stated that last year about $10,000 was spent on sewers. A resolution adopting the estimates of the committee was adopted.

The committee on wells, pumps and cisterns reported in favor of remedying the nuisance at the fountain on Peachtree street. Adopted.

The committee reported in favor of building a cistern on Fair street, in the third ward, at a cost not exceeding $1,800.

Councilman Thorwer suggested that it would cost only $3,000 to carry water out the street, and furnish a number of plugs. On his motion the report was tabled.

Favorably on petition of Wm. Jackson, detective, for relief from license. Tabled.

Favorably on petition of superintendent of Atlanta and West Point railroad, to have his road placed on the same footing with the Georgia railroad. Recommitted to the tax committee and the city attorney.

A belated petition of G. W. Adair for work on Hilliard street, so as to make it passable in all parts, was read and referred to the street committee. Street committee reported adversely on petition for lamp on Ivy street. Adopted Adversely on petition to light lamps in certain places where they are not now burning. Adopted.

Committee on cemetery reported favorable on petition of Odd Fellows for lot in cemetery. Adopted. Also favorable on resolution to build sewer through the cemetery. Adopted.

The pay roll for the past two weeks was read and amounted to $3,618.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance relative to the power of the recorder was read and referred to the ordinance committee and the city attorney.

An ordinance to create a board of building commissioners was read by the clerk and referred to the police and ordinance committees.

By Councilman Buchanan—To change the tax on menageries, etc., from $50 to $200. Referred to ordinance committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

To pay J. T. Pendleton $100 for legal services to the city. Adopted.

To place step stones on Hunter street at Bell street. Referred to committee on streets.

To deliver damaged powder at the magazine to the city for blasting purposes. Adopted.

Councilman Stewart offered an ordinance forbidding posting any bill or sign on Broad street bridge. It was adopted.

The council took a recess, during which the aldermanic board concurred in an item added to the pay roll, which provided for the appropriation of $1,150 to purchase a rock crusher for the use of the street committee.

Council then reassembled and adjourned.

The Phœnix.

The fine audience that greeted the rendition of "The Phœnix" at the opera house last evening gave evidence of the fact that Milton Nobles still possesses a strong hold upon the theatrical public of our city, and that with them he is as popular as ever. This is the sixth successful season of "The Phœnix" under the management of Mr. Nobles.

Mr. Nobles as Correll Graves, a New York Bohemian, afterwards Jim Bludsoe, the Phœnix, kept the audience both interested and amused by the fine personation of the character. Mr. Mortimer in the character of Leslie Blackburn, the villain of the play, gave the character in the most natural style, exhibiting some fine acting. "Moses," as rendered by Mr. Curtis, held the audience in fine spirits by his rich flow of humor and ready wit.

Miss Kate Moran as a French premiere from Cork, gave a pleasing rendition of the character which she represented, bringing out in full all of the attractive points. The other members of the company gave satisfaction, and the play as well as the rendition was favorably commented upon. This evening Mr. Nobles will appear as "A Man of the People."

—Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court of the United States, passed through Atlanta Sunday last, en route from New Orleans to Washington.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer for the next 30 days our entire stock of Blankets, Cloaks, Flannels, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Repellants, etc., at such prices as will be entirely satisfactory to our customers.

An Examination of these Goods will Prove our Assertion.

New line of the most beautiful EMBROIDERY ever seen in this market. in Sets of two widths of Edge and Inserting exactly to match.

NEW BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, PASSEMENTRIE, FRINGES, ETC., JUST IN.

SHOES.

Great many new Shoes of Latest Styles added to our Shoe Stock.

Carpets. Largest stock Carpets, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., to be found in the State, AT LOW PRICES. **Carpets.**

Call and examine our stock. You will find what you are looking for and at prices that will be satisfactory.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

287 jan14—d1y top 3d 4th and 5th col 4tbp

DEATH OF DR. KENNEDY.

A Brief Sketch of His Career.

The telegram announcing the death of Rev. F. M. Kennedy, D.D., will cause deep regret to many of our readers. Few men stood higher in the Methodist ministry than the deceased. He was a son of Rev. Wm. M. Kennedy, of South Carolina, who was a contemporary of the late Dr. Pierce and the other noble men who established Methodism in the south. His son early resolved to enter the university where his father had done such good service. After graduating at Wofford college he joined the South Carolina conference. He soon rose to prominence and was entrusted with the pastoral care of the leading charges in the conference. As a preacher Dr. Kennedy ranked among the best in South Carolina and Georgia. He was a student and a scholar, and his sermons were always strong and fervent As a pastor he excelled. His genial manners and his sweet temper made him beloved wherever he went, and no congregation ever parted with him willingly. In 1871 he was chosen editor of the Southern Christian Advocate to take the place of Dr. Myers, who resigned the editorial charge of that paper. Until 1878 Dr. Kennedy edited the Advocate with ability and success. When the paper was carried back to Charleston he left Macon and returned to Charleston where he continued his editorial labors only a short while. His health, which had been delicate for several years finally failed, and the last two years of his life were spent in great suffering. He was about fifty years old, and a few years ago his friends hoped that his life would fill with its honors and its services the full three score years and ten. His memory will be blessed as that of the just is ever and his life may be accounted one which was spent more for others than for self, and is therefore worthy of the love which made it happy to him who is now at peace.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Stylish Boots and Shoes at Force's.

—Gents' and Boys' Shoes, full line, all styles, reliable goods, at Force's.

—Emmett Ford, so long with L. H. Clarke, can again be found at the old stand.

—Call on Clarke, the Hatter, who proposes to sell the best hat for the least money.

—President Kimball is still wanting about a hundred hands for the Atlanta cotton factory.

—Bargains cannot be found in "old" shoes. Come and get fresh stock at low prices, at Force's.

—Ladies' and Misses' diagonal and basket cloth top Button Shoes, French heel, plain and box toe, at Force's.

—No shop-worn or refuse boots, shoes and slippers, but all grades and styles direct from manufacturers, fresh and reliable, at Force's, 33 Whitehall street.

—Alderman Beerman has returned to the city from a visit to New Orleans bringing with him a big slice of the Mardi Gras celebration.

—Styles, Styles! Oh, who leads the Van? Why, Clarke, of course. He has just received the spring style Silk Hat. The only house in the city that has them.

—Quite a number of Chicago capitalists are in the city, looking at the mining prospects of this section. One of them left for Chicago yesterday with a large and very heavy specimen of iron ore.

—Don't forget it. Clarke keeps the largest stock of Hats in Georgia, and defies competition in prices. Silk Hats at $2 50, worth $5 00. Make no mistake. Call at Clarke's, No. 6. Whitehall street.

—An exchange says that Thurman has given up all hopes of being the next president, and is now suffering from a first-class case of Neuralgia. We would advise him to use Neuralgine. It always cures.

—Money! Money! Money! We have marked down every hat in our house, and can sell you a hat cheaper than any one else. If you don't believe it call and see us and save your money. Clarke, Agent, 6 Whitehall street.

—Look out, and look to your interest. For thirty days I propose to close out $10,000 worth of Hats regardless of cost, to make room for the largest stock of Spring and Summer Hats ever offered to the trade. L. H. Clarke, Agt.

—The sale of reserved seats for Emma Abbott will commence Thursday morning when the board will be exhibited at Phillips & Crew's. This talented lady will only appear here one night, and on that evening the opera of Romeo and Juliet will be given. Miss Abbott is supported by a strong company, which will doubtless open to a good house

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL.

The Democrats Unanimously Against Simmons.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The house committee on naval affairs has directed Chairman Whitthorne to offer a resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to send a ship to Ireland with supplies for the suffering people.

The house committee on naval affairs today agreed to the suspension of rules for the passage of the resolution permitting the secretary of state to employ government vessels for the transportation of contributions to relieve the suffering poor of Ireland.

Much good work has been done in the way of surveys for the proposed canal, and plans have been carefully revised and rearranged. M. DeLesseps appears much gratified at the change apparent in public opinion in the United States since he has been on American soil, and believes that when his statement of his work and project shall be made in full, the Nicaraguan and all other canal schemes will be abandoned.

The sub-committee of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, to whom was referred the petition of the bullion club of New York, praying that the paper currency be restricted to the denomination of twenty dollars and upwards, reported to a full committee to-day recommending that the paper credit money of the United States be limited to the present volume of seven hundred million dollars and that all increase of paper money be by coin and bullion certificates economically regulated by free coin and deposit of metals. The report will be printed.

Francis Morris, of New York, to-day appeared before a select committee of the house on the inter-oceanic ship canal, and urged the claims of the American, Atlantic and Pacific canal company to the exclusive right of constructing a ship canal by way of Lake Nicaragua.

It is learned to-day that the democratic members of the senate committee on census are unanimous in their opposition to Simmons's nomination, and that Senator Davis, of Illinois, agrees with them that it should not be confirmed. Davis, however, favors the postponement of action with a view to having it withdrawn if the president can be induced to withdraw it.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The house foreign affairs committee will to-morrow consider the sub-committee's report on Mr. Acklen's case.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The senate committee on railroads to-day discussed Senator Cake's Laredo railroad bill, and recommitted it to the sub-committee for some amendments, after the incorporation of which it will probably be recommended for passage.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

The vice-president laid before the senate various communications from the secretary of war, and there were presented sundry petitions and memorials relating to the Reagan inter state commerce bill, the surgeons' pension bill, the woman suffrage and the government of the Indian territory. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Jones (Florida), for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the state of Florida.

By Mr. Teller, to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

By Mr Kirkwood, providing for compensation of collectors of customs acting as superintendents of light houses.

Mr. McDonald submitted resolutions providing for a committee of nine senators to consider bills, etc., relating to woman suffrage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rollins submitted a resolution asking the secretary of war for information relative to army officers retired from active service. Adopted.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment to the state of five per cent of the value of lands located on military land warrants.

Mr. Allison spoke in support of the bill. Pending further debate the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Persons (Georgia), admitting free of duty machinery for manufacturing cotton fabrics.

By Mr. Richardson (South Carolina), to return to the producers of cotton the tax collected by the government which has been declared by the supreme court to have been illegally collected.

Mr. House (Tennessee), requesting the president to open negotiations with certain foreign governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominions.

By Mr Johnston (Virginia), to regulate the mode of purchasing tobacco for the navy.

By Mr. Hunton (Virginia), to settle unpaid claims of the line officers of the revolutionary army who served to the close of the war.

By Mr. Baker (Indiana), amending statutes prohibiting the employment of convicts in certain manufactures.

By Mr. Frost (Maryland), to repeal certain sections of the acts of 1871, and two relative to the use of marshals and supervisors at the polls.

By Mr. Davidson (Florida), to settle the accounts between the United States and Florida.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the house took up and passed the senate bill appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of the removal of the body of the late Major General George Sykes from Fort Brown Texas, to West Point.

A number of bills were then reported from the committee on the District of Columbia—among them a bill for the protection of the Potomac river fisheries, which was passed; and a bill prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia, which, after some opposition, was, by a vote of 99 to 84, ordered engrossed and read a third time.

The house then adjourned.

THE NEW BILLS.

Under a call of the states in the house today, 130 bills and resolutions were introduced, mostly of a private nature. Among those of public interest were the following:

By Mr. Richardson (South Carolina), directing the refunding to the several states of the amounts of cotton tax paid by them in 1866 and 1868, the supreme court having decided it was illegally collected, said states to give a guarantee that the money be refunded to the producers of the cotton or their heirs, or in case they cannot be found to be devoted to the education of the most indigent citizens irrespective of color.

By Mr. Johnston (Virginia), requiring tobacco purchased for the use of the navy to be manufactured during June, July, August and September, and passed upon by three experts appointed by the secretary of the navy.

Beautiful Pictures.

Yesterday in passing down Whitehall street our attention was attracted by a fresh display of pictures at the entrance to the gallery of our leading photographer, Mr. C. W. Motes. We have seen the displays in the leading galleries of the north, and after inspecting their work we deem it due to our Atlanta artist to say that we have never seen his work surpassed. Most of the pictures in the new display are in the new panel style, which Mr. Motes was first to introduce into Atlanta. To add to the beauty of these pictures he has especially fine accessories and back grounds. The number of ladies and gentlemen who call at the gallery daily to have their pictures made in this style give evidence that they appreciate the efforts of Mr. Motes to keep pace with every advance in the art of photography. It will interest you to look at these pictures as you pass down the street.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

R. M. Boardman Elected Secretary, Vice Commerford, Resigned—Next Drawing, Feb. 28—How to Send Money.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company on the 15th ultimo, Mr. R. Boardman was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Commerford, who resigned in order that he might embark in business in New York, the place of residence.

The next drawing will take place on 28th inst., this being the 17th of the series, and considering the attacks of foreign companies, and the opposition of the Postmaster-General, we think the Commonwealth "unsuppressible." The drawings take place on the last of the month, and the usual brilliant scheme of $112,400 is distributed Send $2 for ticket in the "17th" to R M Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 163 Broadway, N Y. Don't send by registered letter or post-office order.

341 feb17d1t

Henry Ward Beecher Asks a Question!

On Sunday, January 11th last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached to a crowd. The text was from First Timothy, vi., 10—"For the love of money is the root of all evil." "Men may say what they please about despising money, but no rational man does despise it. The most rigorous saint to whom a million is left is quite willing to assume the stewardship of it. While dealing in stocks is as legitimate when stocks represent actual property as is the dealing in wool or the produce of the farm, yet gambling in stocks is not legitimate, and yet it takes place unblushingly, almost unrebukedly and increasingly. Why should not lotteries exist when churches are full of them, when cathedrals are opened filled with the most ingenious schemes, when church fairs are carried on with the most unblushing games of chance, when a regiment is swelling its funds by the most notorious of lotteries—what business have we to rise up in judgment?" The 118th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will take place at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, March 9th. It is for the cause of Education and Charity. For $2 you may receive $30 000. Address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Louisiana, or same person, No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

feb87—d1t &wkyfeb24

Prof. H. Edward's Ghost Show has arrived and can be seen at No. 48 Whitehall street. 346 feb17—dtf

LADIES, DON'T READ THIS.

BUY IF YOU DO YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT. W. C. MORRIS & CO. ARE NOW SACRIFICING AT AUCTION THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, BRACELETS, RINGS, OPERA GLASSES, AND ARTICLES APPERTAINING TO A FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY STORE. SALE DAILY AT 3 O'CLOCK AND EVENINGS AT 7:30 AT MARIETTA STREET.

000 feb17—d3t

Solid Silver Bridal Presents,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin and Waltham Watches,

IMMENSE STOCK IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS, 31 WHITEHALL ST ET

488 jan23—dtf 4th page

Go see the Ghost at 48 Whitehall street.
346 feb17—dtf

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

800 CASES

—OF—

SHOES,

The remains of a big Baltimore Factory—the Shoes have been bought exceedingly cheap, and CASH paid for the entire lot. Every imaginable style, size and width can now be found. Do not put off buying your Shoes, whether you wish them or not, as you will never have such an opportunity again to lay in a supply at such low prices.

2,500 pairs of Children's Shoes at 50 cents.
4,600 pairs Misses' and Ladies' Shoes at 75 cents.
5,750 pairs of Ladies' Shoes at $1.00—cheap at $1.50.

Bargain Counters Groaning with Bargains.

3,500 pairs of Ladies' Shoes at $1 25, that I defy any house in Georgia to equal at $1.75.
5,000 pairs of the best $2.00 Men's Box-toe Gaiter in America.
3,450 pairs of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Fine Shoes a Specialty

Children's School Shoes in great variety, about half the price asked elsewhere
Call at once and avoid the big rush.

JOHN RYAN.
Whitehall Street.

732 jan1—d1y

JOHN RYAN,

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

To-morrow offer, to his customers some

Extraordinary Inducements.

Come early and avoid the big rush. Don't delay, as you may miss some of the bargains offered.
60 pieces of Bleaching, damaged with molasses on board the cars, will be cleared out at 4½ cents. These same goods have been sold to merchants for more than 50 per cent above this.
100 French-Woven Corsets at 25 cents, worth double the price.
1,67 yards Spring and Winter Prints at 5 cents.
20 Misses' Cloaks at $1.50 to clear out.
150 Ladies Circulars at $2.50, worth $5.00.
One immense lot of

Fancy and Plain Grenadines,

some of them Silk and Wool, will be cleared out at a big bagain.
1,000 Bottles of Brown French Dressing at 10 cents
5,00 pounds of Zephyr at 8 cents an ounce.
Big lot of Kid Gloves, extra cheap, to clear out

HOSIERY

AT A BIG REDUCTION.

Do not be induced to purchase elsewhere, under any consideration as

JOHN RYAN

will, this week, spread himself in bargains.
50 pieces Japanese Silk under factory prices.
200 pieces Black Alpaca at 20 cents, 25 cents, 40 cents. These goods are worth fully 35 per cent more
Now is your chance for bargains, and you are advised to embrace it.

JOHN RYAN.

GHOST.

346 feb17—dtf

EXAMINE SUPERB AND ELEGANT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC., AT AUCTION ROOM OF W. C. MORRIS & CO.

000 feb17—d3t

William Crenshaw

DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST, ATLANTA, GA.

Inserts roughly to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

Cheapest Furniture House in Ga.

$25,000 Worth Chamber and Parlor Suites AT REDUCED PRICES. You can buy a beautiful 1-4 Marble Chamber Suite Complete for $25.00. Elegant Ebony and Gilt Parlor Suites very cheap. Dealers furnished on reasonable terms. Send your orders to

P. H. SNOOK,
Atlanta, Ga.

344 feb17—dtf

—All Brands of Champagne, Foreign and American, on draught at the Reading Room.
99 feb17—d5t

Among the most remarkable productions of this age and country is Hall's Hair Renewer. Its success is unparalleled. It is sought after by rich and poor, high and low, young and old. Inhabitants of foreign lands—the people of Australia, of Europe, and of South America find means to get it at whatever cost. It is because it works like a magic. It restores the hair to its youthful color and beauty, and robs approaching age of one of its disagreeable accompaniments. If you are getting bald, try it. Try it if you are getting gray, or if you have any disease of the scalp. Try it if you wish a good hair dressing. It will not disappoint you.—Muncie (Ind.) News.

feb17 d&w1t

David H. Dougherty.

If you wish to know the reason,
I will tell you how 'tis done,
I always buy the best of goods and
enough for every one.
Then in checking off my goods I
mark the prices low,
So that when you are in shopping
You'll buy before you go.
If you wish to buy Domestics or Silks
or Cashmeres fine,
I will make my motto good:
"No house so low as mine."

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

92 feb8—dtf

THE LINEN STORE!

The Linen Store!

—THE—

Entire Retail Stock of Irish and Scotch Linens

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

CLOSED OUT!

Our wholesale trade has increased to such a great extent that we have determined to devote ourselves entirely to that branch of our business, and will therefore offer for the next 60 days our retail stock of Fine Irish and Scotch Linens, etc., at prices which cannot be duplicated either north or south, and perfectly regardless of the recent enormous advance in all classes of goods in our line.

WM. ERSKINE & CO.,
542 jan25—1m Whitehall Street.

—The man that wrote the article about John H. James for the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, of the 15th, has the experience and John H. James has the money.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to make room for our large stock of Spring Goods soon to arrive, we will, for the next 30 days, offer great bargains in Boots, Shoes and Hats. The goods are all first-class, and we mean just what we say. Call and see us.

ATKINS, McKELDIN & CO., No. 35 Peachtree street.

226 feb11 d1w

—Smoke Duke's Durham: it is the best.
313 ma21—d&wly

READ DIAMOND AND WATCH ADVERTISEMENT OF W. C. MORRIS & CO. feb17—d3t

REMOVAL!

The Silver Palace of G. H. Miller has removed to

No. 5 Whitehall Street,

CENTENNIAL BUILDING,

And fitted up in every department with newest designs of

Meriden Company's Electro Plate.

Lovers of Fine Art will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

A. F. PICKERT

Successor to G. H. MILLER.

659 jan29—dtf 4th pg

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

43 sep7 d&wkv6m 2d or 4th pg only

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET YOUR BEE HIVES, FRAMES, SECTION Boxes, etc., and before you do it, write to

J. F. HART,

UNION POINT, GEORGIA,

Manufacturer of BEE HIVES, Metal-Cornered Frames, Dovetail Section Boxes, etc., and get his prices. Goods guaranteed to be first-class, and prices as low as any first-class manufactures of the same goods.

191 feb10 d3m—tues fri sun

Go for Them!

100 CHOICE PEACH TREES FOR...$10.00
100 Apple Trees for..... 10.00
100 Grape Vines for..... 10.00
200 Strawberry Plants for..... 10.00
100 Roses, from 2½ in. Pot..... 10.00
100 Geraniums for..... 10.00
100 Heleotrope for..... 10.00
100 Fuchias for..... 10.00
150 Verbenas for..... 10.00
100 Asparagus Roots, best colossal, for..... 2 00

Call and examine my stock, for I have no agents and no peddlers, at A. LAMBERT,
Central Nurseries, near Cemetery.

639 feb1—d1m

Julian Allen & Co.,

Of Statesville, N. C., manufacture THE GOLDEN BELL CIGARETTE, of pure, selected, Golden Yellow North Carolina Tobacco. THE BLUE RIDGE CIGARETTE, of pure, selected dark North Carolina Tobacco. JOHN JONES, Jr., Agent, Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

576 jan27—d1y tues sun

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill.

A. MURPHY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, DRY-DRESSED flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding and Moldings, Door and Window Frames, Mant